

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 669.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE INGENUITY OF UNBELIEF.

PADDY, we understand, has greatly altered for the better in his habits, of late. There was room. We remember him a walking miracle of misdirected ingenuity. He could not help doing things the wrong way, and spending on the doing of them a vast deal more effort than the right way would have cost him. He would not mend a broken gate, for example, through which the pigs would find their way to his patch of potatoes. But he would prop it up with a rafter taken from the roof of his sty, and make two or three gaps in the hedge to get bushes with which to wattle a dilapidated part of it, and fasten it with a bit of rope here, and steady it with a big stone there, and undo so many things, and make such a complicated job, in his attempt to repair a mischief which the commonest sense would have set straight in a few minutes, that it became at length a puzzling question whether the original evil, or the roundabout remedy he applied to it, was the more to be deprecated. We are glad to hear that he is rapidly improving, and bids fair to be, before long, a handy fellow.

We wish we could say as much of the bishops who inherit a similar propensity. The prelate nature, however, is, probably, unsuceptible of improvement. We judge so, at least, from a report of a committee of the House of Lords, on "the means of Divine worship in populous places." Of the twenty-four members who constituted the committee moved for, it will be recollected, by the Bishop of Exeter, immediately after Easter, eight were spiritual peers, namely, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, St. David's, Oxford, Ripon, and Exeter; and, of course, on such a subject, ecclesiastical influence was predominant throughout the inquiry. Their report is now before us—together with the evidence on which it professes to be founded—and, after a careful perusal of the one, and a cursory glance over the other, we must say, that it presents one of the most striking illustrations we ever remember to have seen, of the ingenuity of unbelief. It is clear enough that these rulers of the church assume to be charged with a mission which they cannot reconcile with facts, and to wield a spiritual force in the efficiency of which for its purpose, they have no faith.

The committee were selected to inquire "into the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction, and places of Divine worship, in the Metropolis, and in other populous districts in England and Wales, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts; and to consider the fittest means of meeting the difficulties of the case." They start with coolly and contemptuously ignoring all "spiritual instruction" and every "place of Divine worship," but such as is associated with the church of England. It is true that in an early passage of their Report, they do compare the whole population of the Metropolis, with the number of "sittings actually provided by all denominations," but this recognition of other efforts than their own is a solitary one, and seems to

have been conceded solely for the purpose of making the deficiency more striking. When they proceed to deal with separate districts, such as Stepney, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Clerkenwell, Southwark, Lambeth, and others, they lose sight of Dissenters altogether, and the destitution they report, is exclusively a destitution of church of Englandism in these districts. And the same deliberately untruthful system is adopted in reference to populous places in the provinces. Take Bradford as a single specimen. We are told in the Report, that the population connected with the parish church, is about 78,332, having "no other church whatever,"—that "for the pastoral care of this vast population, there are only the vicar and four curates,"—and that even if all the five could be employed solely in that [pastoral] charge, there would be more than 15,000 to every single clergyman." Turning to the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Burnet, upon which this part of the report is based, we find Lord Ravensworth asking (no such question seems to have occurred to any of the lawn-sleeved members of the committee) "Have you a considerable number of Dissenting places of worship in Bradford?" He is told "Twice as many as there are churches"—"I should think 20"—"I calculate that we seat 9,000 in the churches in the borough, and that the Dissenters seat about 20,000"—but not a hint of this appears in the report. This is only one sample among many. Some lay lord elicits information respecting the "places of Divine worship," built and maintained, "and the spiritual instruction" provided by Dissenters, in the neighbourhood chancing to be the subject of inquiry—but be that information what it may—and it is ridiculous enough in some instances, as we shall show next week—the Report of the committee never makes the remotest reference to it.

Now what is to be thought of the sanity of men who, being charged to inquire into the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of worship in England and Wales, set out with a determination to shut their eyes to more than one half of them, and then draw up a report on the assumption that nothing of the sort exists beyond the pale of the Establishment? Would any one but a bishop, or any body of men but a committee of Lord's under episcopal influence, perpetuate, at this time of day, the ecclesiastical fiction that wherever the Act of Parliament church fails to cover the entire population, that there must needs be, to that extent, an absolute void of spiritual means? The bishops insist upon it that the mission of the church of England is to the whole population, and that any spiritual effort by those not of the church of England is to be counted for nothing. Do they believe that? And if they do, what stronger condemnation of their perversity could be cited? That they profess to believe it let the following examination of the Rev. A. J. Toulmin, bear witness. The extract is rather more lengthy than we could have wished—but it is too richly characteristic to bear curtailment.

Bishop of Exeter: Are you aware that the bishop, in instituting to a parish, gives the cure of the souls of the parishioners with that parish to the charge of the person who is instituted?

I believe he does.

Does not that imply that his duty is to look to the souls of all within the parish?

I presume that it does.

Then if there are many Roman Catholics in the parish, is it or is it not probable that that very circumstance will in one direction increase his labours, inasmuch as he may probably have something to do with regard to the people of his own church, to keep them within the proper pale?

Certainly it will.

And to preserve them from the attempts at proselytising on the part of Roman Catholic priests?

Assuredly.

Practically you may not think it of so much consequence, the quantum of the labour, and the time, and the attention required, whether 1,000 or 3,000 of which we have been speaking, are of his own church or not?

Practically, perhaps, it would not be so.

Lord Stanley of Alderley: Would it not follow from that, that where there is a large population of Roman Catholics, you would require an additional number of

clergymen to counteract the attempts at proselytism on the part of Roman Catholic priests, which you would not if it were a parish entirely composed of members of the Church of England?

Certainly, if the attempts were largely made.

Bishop of St. David's: Although you are quite aware that the duty of a clergyman may extend over a whole parish, in the sense that he is bound to take advantage of every opportunity of attending to the spiritual wants of all the inhabitants of the parish; still, when you are speaking of the work and actual labour required of him, you would say that that would very much depend upon the proportion of the population which was prepared to receive his ministrations?

Certainly; I mean the direct pastoral work.

Lord Ebury: Practically, perhaps, you would think it time enough to consider these matters, when you have some prospect of obtaining sufficient clergy to go amongst these people, either belonging to our own church or belonging to any church at all?

Certainly.

Chairman: Are not most of your own funds voluntary?

Certainly.

Lord Stanley of Alderley: Do you think that the fact of the poor making some of these contributions, interests them in the welfare and prosperity of the clergy who minister to them?

That is a question I am not prepared to answer—I mean because I have heard two opposite opinions expressed by the poor.

Chairman: What is the amount of the voluntary contributions which at present forms the income of the Curates Aid Society?

About 20,000*l.* a year; I think 20,159*l.*, to which may be added 1,700*l.*, making 21,859*l.*

Can you state what proportion of that is in casual donations, and what proportion is in permanent subscriptions?

They are annual subscriptions and church collections chiefly.

Chairman: Have your funds been upon the increase lately?

They have.

Is there every prospect of those voluntary contributions being permanent?

There seems to be at present.

The witness delivered in the following paper:—

In Liverpool, three districts, containing a population of about 25,000, are, I believe, supplied with their free accommodation, chiefly by licensed rooms, there being only 200 free sittings in the churches. The Additional Curates' Fund (Rule VI.) supplies two curates from a local fund raised in Liverpool.

It is proposed to build a church in Second St. Peter's district, free, if possible.

Two rooms are opened for service under the bishop's license, and are well attended by the poor.

In St. Barnabas district, population 16,000, a similar school service is conducted by an additional curate. In it is room an abbreviated service was used at one time. The full service is now used, and the attendance has increased.

In Kirkdale, population 13,000, a ragged school and church is conducted by a curate, and well attended.

In St. Matthias, population 10,000, the curate is connected with the church. The incumbent says there is work for four clergy, instead of two.

Having thus, in deference to a fanciful theory of their own, taken in hand to cover the entire ground, without the smallest regard to that large portion of it which is profitably occupied by others, the bishops cast about for means adequate to the supposed exigency of the case. They have proof enough before them of the inflexibility of the machinery of the Establishment as such, and of its practical failure to overtake the wants of a growing population—but it never seems to strike them that by a fair adjustment of the means they have in possession to the ends they have only in desire, they might accomplish a great deal more than they do. They are compelled to admit that the voluntary liberality of Churchmen has built, during the present century, no fewer than 3,150 churches, at a cost of 11,000,000*l.* They commend with some fervour, but not too highly, "the zeal and great devotion of the clergy of London, as a body generally, and especially the rising clergy." They are informed again and again, that even the very poor prefer paying something for their spiritual instruction, to receiving it altogether gratuitously. Here are three elements of which, it might have been imagined, something important could be made—lay liberality, clerical earnestness, and the preference of the poor for an arrangement which will leave their independence unimpaired. But to combine and apply materials of this sort, is far too natural and too direct a

mode of grappling with the evil, for the unbelieving ingenuity of Episcopal minds. So after bemoaning the loss of burial fees in the metropolis, and hinting at the justice and reasonableness which should induce Parliament "to secure good compensation to all who may have any reasonable claims to it, for losses caused by any statute for the public good," they proceed to set forth their remedial recommendations.

"Cash down," is still their cry. "Give us secure investments," is the pith of their prelate wisdom. Take the following passage. "To supply this want throughout the land demands a very large amount of funds, for, as the lowest stipend of a clergyman ought to be not less than 100*l.*, the permanent supply of an endowment for every additional clergyman would cost 3,000*l.*; and as, by a very low estimate, 1,000 additional clergymen are required, not less than 3,000,000*l.* would satisfy the demand." The committee "are not prepared, for obvious reasons, to recommend any application for a grant of public money"—but they recall attention to the recommendation of the Commissioners for sub-division of parishes in 1851, "to raise a fund by the sale of benefices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor!" They go on to observe that "without voluntary aid, to the full extent of the sum mentioned above, the object of meeting the necessities of the country cannot be obtained." Large as the sum is, they do not despair of getting it, "if the matter be fairly and plainly represented to the people." We can only say that if they really have so much confidence in Christian liberality, when frankly appealed to, they ought to be ashamed of showing such distrust of it, as to desire to capitalise its proceeds, and leave the coming generation so little to do. Why should this age be called upon to exhaust itself in order to free the next from all responsibility, unless for the purpose of enabling incredulous prelates to walk by sight rather than by faith? Is it not the perverse ingenuity of unbelief to hit upon such a proposition?

THE CHURCH-RATE NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Church-rates have called forth no less than four notices. Mr. Alcock promises a bill for the voluntary commutation of tithes. Sir Arthur Elton announces a series of resolutions the effect of which would be to abolish the law of mortmain and to constitute the Church of England an independent corporation, in a great degree separate from the parish though not from the State, holding property of its own, choosing its churchwardens from its own vestry, but abdicating their jurisdiction as overseers for the parish. Mr. Griffith has another resolution maintaining "in its integrity" the Established Church, but exempting those who dissent on their stating the denomination to which they belong; and Mr. Thomas Duncombe has a trenchant bill "to transfer the freehold of the parish churches and churchyards from the parsons to the representatives, in order to render the same available to the rate-payers generally." Here are four motions, all presenting the subject in an entirely different form, two of them being, though in opposite directions, equally and wholly subversive. Mr. Alcock's bill for the voluntary commutation of church-rates would be a surrender of property from the country to the Church in perpetuity, but in a manner to avoid any kind of shock. Mr. Griffith would retain the Church as the Established National Church, but while exempting Dissenters from church-rates, would practically exclude them from a share in the administration of that national ecclesiastical department, at the same time throwing the whole burden of a national expenditure on one "persuasion" in the country. These are the two more moderate motions. It appears to us on the first view, that Sir Arthur Elton's plan would establish a church exceedingly like that of Papal Rome, but without many of the circumstances,—in the history of the country, the state of society, and the genius of the people,—which at once account for the existence of the Papal Church and after a fashion reconcile it to society. It would be a Papal corporation based upon Protestant machinery; that is, a corporation placed over the people, backed by State authority, but severed from the people. On the other hand, Mr. Duncombe's project is a short cut towards free trade in religion; placing the parish establishment at the service of the parishioners, who might vote into it whomsoever they pleased, from Philpott to Spurgeon, from Poole to Baptist Noel. But it is evident that the raising of the question in these several forms will familiarize the House with discussing the very foundations of the national establishment; and such debates must unsettle the institution, and produce a movement not likely to be closed without some substantive and thoroughgoing reform.

THE CONFESSIONAL AT BOYN'S-HILL.

In the postscript of our last number we briefly referred to the correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Shaw, vicar of Stoke, and the Bishop of Oxford, relative to a conversation that took place between a poor woman of Boyn's-hill, near Maidenhead, then daily expecting to be confined, and Mr. West, one of Mr. Gresley's curates. The Bishop dismisses as unworthy of credit the charges brought in the memorial, sees in the conduct of Mr. West nothing to condemn, but has directed him in future not to put

the commandments into the form of interrogatories. The remainder of the Bishop's letter is a vindication of special confession, as authorised by the Church of England in extreme cases. Of enforced auricular confession he has the deepest horror.

Nor is there, in acting in this matter, faithfully on the rules of our own Church, any real approach to the corruptions of Rome, for there is here between Rome and England a difference, not of degree, but of kind. The Church of Rome enjoins on all private confession to a priest. She would make her priesthood (living, greatly for that object, in enforced celibacy) the depository of every personal and every family secret. She thus breaks up the confidence of family life, and erects a vast system of priestly domination over the soul with its innumerable consequent evils, spiritual, domestic, and political. The Church of England, with the primitive Church on the contrary, leaves every man free in the matter, clearly intimating that, in her judgment, confession to God alone should be the ordinary rule for Christian people; but retaining, for burdened consciences, as their right, the opportunity of confessing special sins to the minister of God's word if they themselves desire it. Thus she marks out the line of our ministerial duty. We may not require confession of any; we do wrong if we endeavour to lead our people to desire it as an ordinary practice. Nay, if we act faithfully in her spirit, we must discourage such a temper if we see it rising among those committed to our charge.

Mr. Shaw rejoins, and defends the course he pursued. He thought that the Bishop must have heard of the case and that all that was required was to bring it officially before him. Mr. Shaw could not apply to Mr. Gresley, because Mr. Clark had told him that Mr. Gresley did not deny the statement published in the papers.

In the private examination which your lordship has instituted, it appears that Mr. Gresley and Mr. West the curate deny most of the charges. On the other side, Mr. Clark and the lady are ready to prove them. In this unhappy dilemma an open inquiry alone could have elicited the truth. The evidence would not have been weakened by the lapse of a few months, as the lady who visited the poor woman immediately after the departure of the Reverend Mr. West is ready to re-assert, on oath, her statement; and the evidence of the woman, at the suggestion of an experienced magistrate, has been taken down before a witness, and is ready to be produced.

In his turn Mr. Shaw expresses his views on the practice of confession, and contrasts what the church permits with what is the fashion.

Our church admits of confession in certain extraordinary cases; for extreme and special cases of sickness she has provided a special form of absolution, and the most active and conscientious clergymen have been but rarely called upon to use it; but now it is in vogue to give confession an undue prominence and make it necessary to salvation, and thus risk the introduction of all those evils your lordship has depicted. . . . I have been in holy orders thirty-two years, and not unobservant of the changes of opinion in the church during that period. But hitherto the differences of opinion have never been vital, never so great as for the bonds of charity to be too weak to hold us together. But now all is altering. The character of our church is undergoing a gradual and silent change, and not for the better; but is stealthily verging towards Rome, drawn thither as it would seem by some powerful attraction, some latent charms in our ever-watchful adversary. And the danger is from within. The Church of England has, in some places, become very like the Church of Rome. The doctrine of Transubstantiation is held, or something is held so slightly varying from that doctrine that even educated men can scarcely trace the difference; the Holy Eucharist is considered to be a propitiatory sacrifice, renewed at every fresh celebration; a doctrine of confession, foreign to the spirit and usage of our church, is freely advocated, and Rome furnishes the model of absolution; a high and unscriptural estimate of the Christian priesthood prevails, as if Christ's ministers were the lords of his heritage, rather than stewards for the good of his people. . . . Every inch of the ground won by our Reformers has to be fought over again, and the memory of those pious departed worthies who took the yoke off the neck of our fathers, which they were not able to bear, and went through a fiery death to win our freedom, is treated in some quarters with scorn. Here, then, there is room for more than alarm and a cry for indignation. But we are still safe if we are only true to the principles of the Reformation, that is, to God's Holy Word, for we only regard the Reformation as built upon that Word.

The Rev. William Gresley has himself put forward in the *Times* a justification of Mr. West, his curate. Mr. Gresley says the transaction at Boyn's-hill is a "trumpery affair, got up for party purposes." The poor woman, upon whom Mr. West intruded, he avers, "instead of being, as stated, 'upset,' declared that she was much 'comforted' by his visit, expressed herself as most grateful to him for 'explaining the commandments,' and said that 'he was just the sort of gentleman to visit the sick.'" This can be "proved on oath." Mr. Gresley intimates that the poor woman had been anything but virtuous in her past life. On the doctrinal part of the "trumpery affair" Mr. Gresley seems to hold far more positive views than his diocesan:—

With regard to confession in general, I heartily wish it were a great deal more practised than it is, for the simple reason, because I believe it to be one of the greatest possible helps to repentance. So far as my own experience goes, I have known more sinners brought to repentance by this means than by any other. It is just what sinful worldly men, awakened to their danger, need, in order to work in them a thorough conversion and amendment of life. I scarcely ever knew a person relapsing into irreligious habits who had conscientiously used confession. With regard to the doctrine of the English Church, I may be quite wrong; but it appears to me that a person who should read the visitation service and the exhortation in the communion service, and say that confession was not taught in the English Church might just as well say that black is white, and that a priest or bishop who systematically neglects to act upon these instructions of his Church, who never moves any sick person to confession, and never reads the exhorta-

tion to communicants, and yet blames, discourages, or even punishes a priest who conforms to the instructions to which he is pledged, is guilty of a mean and wrongful deed. The outcry against confession is nothing more or less than a party move of the Evangelicals. They perceive that they can damage their opponents by raising an outcry about "auricular confession," as they term it, and particularly about the seventh commandment. There is no such feeling among High Churchmen, who, I think, may be assumed to be as pure-minded and virtuous as the others. Parents allow their children to go to confession without scruple, and husbands their wives. Not women only, but men of all stations, I have known confess their sins; and the deep, heartfelt gratitude which they have often expressed has been most touching.

If one could but get people to look at the immense benefit of confession, when conscientiously used, instead of resting on the abuses which are said to have arisen from it, I am sure all this outcry would pass away. I do not know how it may be in foreign countries, but I am quite sure, from considerable experience, that confession as practised in the English Church is almost an unmixed blessing.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF HINDOOISM.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford, who were appointed trustees for the adjudication of a purse of 300*l.* offered by a member of the civil service of the East India Company, for the best exposition of the Hindoo systems of philosophy and refutation of their fundamental errors, have divided the prize between the two best essayists, viz.:—The Rev. Joseph Mullens, missionary of the London Missionary Society, and James R. Ballantyne, LL.B., Principal of the Government College at Benares. [We have no doubt our readers will join us in congratulations on the distinction thus obtained by our late Indian correspondent.]

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—The parish church at Waddingham, near Brigg, North Lincolnshire, having got very much out of repair, a meeting of the parishioners was called for the purpose of levying a rate to defray the expenses of restoring the building. The proposition was stoutly opposed, and when put to the vote was rejected by a majority of twenty to two. On Thursday last a meeting of the parishioners of Marsden, Yorkshire, was held for a similar object. An estimate for the repairs of the church, amounting to 66*l.*, was brought forward by the churchwardens, and a resolution was moved and seconded that a rate of 3*d.* in the pound be granted. This was met by a direct negative on the part of a churchman (Mr. J. B. Robinson), and on the motion being put it was lost by a majority of 100 to 16. This is the first time a rate has been refused in Marsden.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. DAVIS, of Neath, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church, Arlington, and entered on his duties Sunday, the 8th of August.

THE REV. ISAAC LORD has resigned the pastorate of the Church at Turret Chapel, Ipswich, and accepted that of the Church at Cannon Street, Birmingham.

PARIS.—Principal Tulloch has been deputed by the Church of Scotland to open a Protestant church in Paris, and remain there preaching for a few months.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.—The following announcement is made in an American paper:—"Marietta College, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Thomas Binney, a distinguished Dissenting preacher of England."

CONFERENCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The Leeds Young Men's Christian Association, after conferring for some time with other similar societies throughout Great Britain and Ireland, have determined to invite delegates from each of them, to join in a general conference at Leeds, to be held on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of next month. The object is to establish a general organisation, which shall enable all these societies to enter upon united and more effective action with reference to certain labours which seem to fall specially within their province.

THE FREE CHURCH MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Dr. Ewart, one of the Indian missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, left Edinburgh on Monday for London, as it is, we understand, his intention to depart from Southampton in the course of next month for Calcutta, where he has so long laboured with great efficiency. The Rev. Mr. Moffat is also, we understand, to leave this country for Madras in the month of October, to resume his missionary labours there. There are at present five vacancies in connexion with the Free Church in the missionary field in the East Indies, in addition to the vacancies in the staff caused by the absence of three or four missionaries, who have been obliged to repair to this country in consequence of the state of their health.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—FAREWELL MEETING WITH MISSIONARIES.—On Tuesday, August the 17th, the members of the above association assembled for the purpose of taking farewell of Mr. J. G. Gregson, who has been appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society to Mongher, Northern India. The chairman, Mr. J. E. Tresidder, addressed to Mr. Gregson a few remarks expressive of the feelings of Christian affection entertained for him by the members, and presented him with a copy of Bagster's "Facsimile Version of the Scriptures" in the name of the association. In acknowledgment of the gift, Mr. Gregson addressed the meeting and expressed his feelings in thus taking farewell of the association here, he hoped that prayer would be offered for him

when abroad, and he would not forget those who prayed; he hoped ere long to welcome to India some who were then listening to his voice. On Mr. Gregson resuming his seat, the meeting was addressed by Mons. V. E. Buhon, student of the Missionary College at Paris. It is interesting to note that both of these brethren have belonged to the committee of the association.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The committee and managers of this excellent institution are still indefatigable in their efforts to raise the 10,000*l.* which they have set themselves to obtain this centenary year for the enlargement of the building, and the permanent extension of the benefits it has to bestow. We hear of meetings in its favour to come off speedily at Scarborough (where the Earl of Carlisle will preside) and Bedford. Recently 33*l.* were collected on its behalf at Mr. Sortain's Chapel, Brighton. The committee have also put out an appeal to the agriculturists of England, asking them to remember the orphans in the midst of the plenty of their fields, and the fulness of their barns; and the latest suggestion is that all friends of the institution, far and near, should send them a few postage stamps. No one will grudge a postage stamp for such a benevolent cause; and as the committee say, if they can but get a million, they will at once be put in possession of all the funds they still need.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR SONS OF MINISTERS.—At the recent meeting of this institution, at Carr's-lane Chapel, the Rev. J. A. James presided. The report stated that the institution, commencing with the education of ten pupils, had gradually increased, until now forty-two boys are enjoying its advantages. "The unsectarian basis and practice of this institution—the peculiar financial principle upon which it is based—the abundant approval it has secured—and the efficiency of the education given—have been so fully before the public, that it seems almost unnecessary to refer to them further." The appeals of the Rev. T. D. Reynolds and of the Rev. D. A. Owen, and the occasional applications made by the secretary, have met with a very kind response. The committee this year avail themselves of other testimony respecting the literary condition of the institution.

When the Oxford University, in June last, carried out the recent regulations for middle-class examinations simultaneously in various parts of the country, certificates of merit were awarded to two of Mr. Morgan's pupils, who thus have in their possession a testimony, alike advantageous to them, and honourable to the school in which they were educated. Their names are Samuel Tainton Hodges and William Stuart—the first a son of the Rev. Mr. Hodges, lately a missionary in Jamaica; the father of the latter is pastor over a church at Pudsey, near Leeds. Your committee feel sure that this result will tend to strengthen the confidence of the friends of the institution.

The pupils were examined by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Walsall; Dr. Humphreys, Head Master of the Cheltenham Grammar School; the Rev. C. Vince, and Dr. Wrightson, of Birmingham; whose report was very satisfactory. The various resolutions were moved and seconded by J. H. Hopkins, Esq., Rev. Charles Vince, Rev. Mr. Hirst (Wesleyan), Rev. Mr. Pritchard (late British Consul at Tahiti), Dr. Fearon, Mr. Beattie, and Mr. Pemble.

MR. SPURGEON IN BELFAST.—Mr. Spurgeon preached in the May-street Presbyterian church, Belfast, on Tuesday night, being his first appearance in Ireland. The sermon was the first of a series of three, to be delivered in connexion with the "Young Men's Christian Association," and tickets of admission were charged 2*s.* each. The house was crowded in every part. The Rev. Dr. Cooke accompanied Mr. Spurgeon into the pulpit, and read a portion of the service. The *Northern Whig* gives the following description of Mr. Spurgeon and of his style of pulpit oratory:—"In person Mr. Spurgeon is short and stout; his face is large and soft, well-developed in the lower part, and with an overhanging forehead. His countenance is devoid of colour, and he has a quantity of neatly-arranged black hair. His voice is penetrating and powerful, but strongly accented with an English provincial twang, and he uses a profusion of gesture and dramatic action. Last night, Mr. Spurgeon preached without any gown, and was not assisted by notes or MS. Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit style is eminently theatrical. He uses his hands and arms forcibly, frequently alters his position, addressing himself now to the right hand, now to the left, and occasionally turning almost entirely round in the pulpit. In the colloquial and conversational parts of his sermon—which are of constant recurrence—he changes his voice and gives the dialogue in varying tone and accent, to suit the circumstances of his *dramatis personæ*. The discourse, consequently, becomes more of an oration, or of a lecture illustrated with action, than a sermon. The words are embellished with a profusion of gestures, starts, sudden uprisings, and downward movements, which seem very remarkable to those accustomed to the gravity of demeanour which is generally presented in a Presbyterian pulpit. The introduction of two stanzas of poetry into the prayer was generally remarked as a very singular feature. In the course of his sermon Mr. Spurgeon presented the following picture of the Day of Judgment:—

I think I see the judgment seat and resurrection day. A mother with her children are standing there. Three or four of her little babes are saved for endless glory. Their little bodies have put on immortality and life; and where are you who have been permitted to live longer? The stars are falling from heaven, the sun is changed to darkness, and the moon into blood. But, lo! there is silence in heaven, and a voice is heard, "Gather my elect from the four winds of heaven." Your mother is about to be taken into the company of the blessed for ever. "Mother!" shrieks the son, "I cannot be sepa-

rated from you for ever. Save me! Oh, save me! make intercession to the judge for me. He will hear thy cry, though he will not hear mine." "My son," she will reply, "I directed thy feet to God when thou wast young. On my breast you lay when my prayers went up to God for your soul. I taught you to hush the name of Jesus, and your lips to utter his precious name. Do you not remember how, when you grew older, I taught you the way to heaven? But the time came when you scorned a father's prayers and mocked a mother's tears. But now your mother says, now, my son, it is changed. I can weep no more now, for I am glorified. I can pray no more for you now, for prayers are useless here. You are justly lost. You are damned, and I must say 'Amen' to your condemnation."

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Spurgeon addressed nearly 5,000 persons in the Botanic Gardens, Belfast. From beginning to end every word which fell from Mr. Spurgeon was listened to with deep attention; and, without any apparent effort on his part, his voice was distinctly audible at the very outskirts of the vast crowd which he addressed. The rev. gentleman (says the *Belfast Banner*) left on Thursday evening, on his return to London, by the Fleetwood steamer *Prince Patrick*. He was accompanied to the place of embarkation by a large number of ministers and influential laymen, many of whom took leave of him in the most affectionate manner, on the quarter-deck of the steamer. As the vessel got under weigh, the crowd on the wharf gave expression to their feelings in three hearty rounds of cheers. We have heard, with regret, that Mr. Spurgeon was suffering from indisposition during nearly the whole period of his stay in Belfast.

Correspondence.

CHURCH v. CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—With some hesitation I ask the favour of the insertion in your columns of a few remarks upon the correspondence which has recently appeared therein under the title of "Church versus Chapel." I am led to do so from the fact that the comments of your Norwich correspondent, who signs himself "A Nonconforming Dissenter," and which seem to me of a retrograde tendency, have been suffered to pass unnoticed.

I maintain, sir, that the term "church" is, in a vast number of instances, already adopted by Congregationalists to designate the building in which they meet from time to time for the worship of God; that the *heathen* and *Catholic* term "chapel" is rapidly falling out of use, especially in the large provincial towns, and amongst our most intelligent and influential congregations; and, moreover, that it is highly expedient that so it should be.

It would be altogether a work of supererogation to show how numerous have been the cases in which the term "church" has, of late years, been adopted by new interests, or by congregations who, objecting alike to the poverty of the building, and the term employed to designate them, handed down by their forefathers, have erected others more in harmony with the architectural taste of the age; though I by no means grant to your correspondent that we must have buildings of such a character in order to consistently applying to them the disputed term, rather let the term be applied to every structure, whatever the accident of style, or of the denomination whose property it is, which is devoted to the purposes of worship. But I proceed to note some of the reasons for which I deem it expedient that this term should be so employed to the exclusion of the word "chapel." The etymology of the two words is too well known to require farther comment, yet as I am desirous with your correspondent of calling things by their right names, and of boldly and uncompromisingly asserting my *Nonconformity*, I cannot consent to christen the Protestant Dissenting Sanctuary in which I worship by the arrantly *Popish* term "capella." He says, "Call a spade a spade," and I say, sir, *adhere to the time-honoured phraseology of Scripture* where I read not of chapels, nor of conventicles, nor of meeting-houses, but where I do read (Acts xix. 37) "These men are not robbers of churches!" Then, sir, your correspondent observes that the employment of this term is "one of the many little things which indicate an inclination to conform to the practices of the Establishment." I deny this, for the very simple reason that the term was employed in this sense before the existence of any Ecclesiastical Establishment. In its adoption now, therefore, we are but returning to first principles and becoming copyists, not of the Established Church of England, but of the apostles and primitive Christians—and I contend that so far as we do thus we tend to destroy the assumption of superiority so often put forth by the Establishment, and to promote a spirit of brotherhood amongst Christians of every denomination. I do not care indeed that we should (as another correspondent suggests) style ourselves "Church-people," for the term applies to us already as members of churches, as truly as it would to signify that we are worshippers in churches.

This brings me to the objection so often waged against using the word "church" in two senses, viz., to designate the building and the assembly meeting within the building. But, sir, do we not already employ the word in each sense every day of our lives in relation to the Church of the Establishment, thus admitting that it may sometimes mean a building? And, moreover, are there not hundreds of other words in our language that have a double, or even a three-fold meaning, but the sense of which may be invariably determined by the connexion in which they occur? Thus, when we speak of the "Grace of God," who would connect with the term grace such ideas as would of necessity attach to it

when used in connexion with art or nature? The word "chapel" is, indeed, frequently used in this double sense, as when we say "chapel begins" at such an hour, or, we go to "the chapel."

In conclusion, sir, I would remark, that the adoption by our fathers of the term "chapel" seems to me to have been one of those "little" errors so likely to have escaped the vigilance of men who had at heart a greater and nobler work than that of settling the technicalities of a sect, yet an error by which they, and we through our indifference thereto, have practically been governed, and the effects of which we have assuredly reason to deplore.

Trusting that the foregoing observations may at least aid in calling that attention to the matter, which in the writer's opinion it demands,

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

A LAYMAN.

Lower Broughton, 20th August, 1858.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have completed their tour through Brittany. At the famous shrine of St. Anne d'Auray they arrived on the 15th. On his way the Emperor promised to restore the churches of Hennebont and Notre Dame des Vœux. At the entrance to St. Anne, the children sang "Domine, salvum fac," and the bishop and clergy were in the front rank of the crowd and called down blessings on their Sovereigns. The Emperor said:—

Monsieur, I am deeply affected by the words you have addressed to me. There are days on which Sovereigns should give the example; there are also days in which they should follow the example of others. It is for this purpose that, following the ancient custom of the country, I have come here on my fifth day to pray God to grant the object of all my efforts, of all my hopes, namely, the happiness of the nation he has appointed me to govern. I am happy to be received by so revered a prelate, and I trust your prayers will draw the Divine blessing upon me.

In the church the Imperial pair knelt before the altar on which the relics of St. Anne are carefully preserved, and the clergy chanted the "Domine salvum fac." At the conclusion of Divine service the bishop blessed the medals which the Emperor had caused to be struck in commemoration of their Majesties' visit, and which were afterwards distributed to all present. The Empress presented the bishop with a rich banner for the chapel, and "at the same time delivered to him a valuable relic which the Pope had sent to her for that purpose." On the same day they went on to Vannes. Here the bishop was profuse in his compliments. He spoke of the Empress as "a new and pious Esther," and added that, like her, "her Majesty was seated on the most splendid throne of the universe, took pleasure in spreading her benefits amongst the people, and by her august example encouraged the practice of virtue." The Emperor answered in the following terms:—

I thank you for the wishes you express for our happiness and for that of our son. I could not doubt the sentiments of the clergy of Vannes, for I am still under the influence of the words, full of devotedness and affection, which the worthy bishop who is at your head has addressed to me.

On Friday the Emperor arrived with his suite at Rennes, and was entertained at a grand banquet by the town and deputations from all parts of Brittany. The Comte de la Riboisière, President of the Council General of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, having addressed the Emperor in the name of Brittany, his Majesty made the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—My sympathies as well as my duty have led me to Brittany. It was my duty to acquaint myself with a part of France which I had not yet visited; my sympathies attracted me towards the Breton people, which is, above all, monarchical, Catholic, and military.

The departments of the West have often been represented as animated by sentiments differing from those of the rest of the nation. The warm greetings which have welcomed the Empress and myself during the whole of our journey contradict such an assertion. If France is not completely homogeneous in her nature, she is unanimous in her sentiments. She desires a government stable enough to remove all chances of future revolutions; enlightened enough to favour real progress and the development of the human faculties; just enough to draw towards it all honest men, whatever may be their political antecedents; conscientious enough to declare that it resolutely protects the Catholic religion, at the same time that it admits liberty of worship; in short a government strong enough, by its internal union, to be respected as it ought in the Councils of Europe. And it is because I, the elect of the nation, represent these ideas, that I have everywhere seen the people hasten to meet me and encourage me by their demonstrations. Believe, gentlemen, that the remembrance of our journey in Brittany will remain deeply graven on the hearts of the Empress and myself. We shall not forget the touching solicitude for the Imperial Prince which we have met with both in the towns and in the country districts, the people everywhere taking an interest in our son, as the pledge of their future.

I thank you, gentlemen, for having arranged this meeting, which has enabled me to express my thoughts to you, and I conclude by proposing a toast to Brittany, so honourably represented here.

That her agriculture may be rapidly developed, her internal communication perfected, and her ports improved, that her agriculture and commerce may prosper, and that the arts and sciences may flourish in her, my aid shall not be wanting; but while quickening her march along the path of civilisation, let her preserve intact the tradition of the noble sentiments which have distinguished her for centuries. Let her keep that simplicity of manners, that proverbial frankness, that fidelity to oaths, that perseverance in duty, that submission to the will of God who watches over the

humblest domestic hearth as over the loftiest destinies of empires!

Such are my wishes; be you, gentlemen, their worthy interpreters.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at St. Cloud on Saturday evening.

For many months the Conference at Paris has continued, holding some eighteen sittings altogether. Great difficulties have been experienced in arriving at any conclusion at all, and only mutual concession has brought all the signatures of the plenipotentiaries to the foot of the common agreement. The last sitting was held on Thursday: The *Moniteur* of Friday announces the fact in these terms:—"The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey met on Thursday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sign the Convention relative to the organisation of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention will take place at Paris, within five weeks or earlier, if possible. It is only after the accomplishment of this formality that the text of the Convention can be made public."

The *Constitutionnel* has an article on the result of the labours of the Paris Conference, according to which the people in both Principalities will enjoy equality in the eye of the law, personal liberty, property, privileges of caste, and admission to public employments, a council of state, common to both, possessing considerable powers in making laws, the council to be nominated by the Hospodars and Assemblies of the two Principalities, with other rights, such as a high court of justice and Assemblies, elected, not by universal suffrage, but by a fixed census, which shall have the power of choosing Hospodars, each Assembly electing the Hospodar of its own principality. No act of the Hospodar will be valid unless countersigned by a Minister. The responsibility of the Ministers towards the Legislative Chambers is clearly and severely defined, and these Chambers will possess a serious control. The question of the corvées has also been considered.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent is informed that some Italians were arrested at Cherbourg and at Paris at the time of the Emperor's stay at the former place. On Wednesday and Thursday the local police were exercising a marked surveillance at the Paris station of the Western Railway, and also at the station between Paris and Autueil. It is said Government has received positive information that Mazzini left London some days ago.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael of Russia intend, it is said, to leave St. Petersburg for the Caucasus when the Emperor sets out for Poland, when they will take part in the military operations against Schamyl and the mountaineers which are to open in the autumn.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople says that the Sultan's expenditure is the talk of the country. No sovereign in Europe has a larger civil list. It amounts to 1,200,000*l.* sterling, and compared with the revenue of the empire, surpasses by far that of any other sovereign. The Sultan has also a building mania. A representation signed by all the Ministers had been given in to the Sultan, giving pictures of the deplorable financial condition of the country, and the impossibility of going on any longer at so extravagant a rate.

The *Univers* contains some information (not previously published) relative to the late conspiracy among the Mussulmans of Smyrna to murder the Christian population of that town. It appears that the conspiracy was organised by a fanatical dervish of the order of the *Karandelia*, regarded by the Turks as saints, who fixed his residence some months since at Smyrna. He was in the habit of recounting in the Mussulman coffee-houses the wonderful miracles he had been the means of performing at the Prophet's tomb. His pretended relations with heaven procured him numerous followers among the Turks. His preaching became every day more violent against the Christians, and at length he advocated "the extermination of that accursed race, which would cause the ruin of Islam if not promptly destroyed." A conspiracy was organised under the direction of this self-styled sacred person, and nine casks of gunpowder, with some hundred muskets and sundry pistols, were collected and stored in a building connected with the coffee-house in which the principal conspirators used to meet. The festival of the Bairam was fixed for the outbreak. As the Bairam fell on the same day with the festival of Elias, which is held in great veneration in the East, the Christians, attacked while attending their religious duties in their churches, would inevitably have been massacred. The conspiracy being discovered the dervish, who was the soul of it, quitted Smyrna in the open day without any of the authorities daring to arrest him, nor is it known in what direction he has gone.

UNITED STATES.

The Lecompton Constitution had been rejected in Kansas by an overwhelming popular majority.

Later news had been received from Utah. The territory was perfectly tranquil, and the general officers were in high favour with the Mormons. None of the soldiers of General Johnstone's army were allowed to enter Salt Lake City, and strict orders had been issued, prohibiting any interference with the Mormons. The Peace Commissioners had left for Washington.

At a convention held at Syracuse Gerrit Smith was nominated for Governor, on an anti-slavery and anti-liquor platform.

In the first district of Missouri State J. R. Barret, National Democrat, had been chosen to Congress, in place of Francis P. Blair, jun., Republican. The news of Blair's defeat created intense sensation at Washington, and in political circles everywhere the intelligence had reached. Thomas S. Anderson, National Democrat, was re-elected in the second district.

CANADA.

A despatch of the 5th from Toronto says that the Canadian Ministerial crisis continued, and the excitement was greatly increased. Mr. Galt was called in by the Governor-General on the 4th, but declined to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. It was reported that Mr. Cartier, who was a member of the McDonald Ministry, was called in to form a Ministry. A later despatch dated the 6th, states that Parliament met that afternoon, and the announcement was made that the Hon. Mr. Cartier, in connexion with the Hon. John A. Macdonald, was forming a Ministry, and the House adjourned till the following day.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Jason* brings Cape papers to the 7th of July. On the 2nd of July the Governor dissolved the Assembly, and also the Legislative Council. The Assembly was dissolved of course, its legal term of five years having expired; and at the same time eight of the fifteen members of the Council would also have vacated their seats.

A cessation of hostilities between the Boers of the Free State and the Basutas, says the *Argus*, has been effected, both parties having agreed to leave the matter in the hands of his Excellency Sir George Grey, who was to leave Cape Town immediately for the Free State. His Excellency is to attempt a mediation between the two, but whether he will succeed or not it is difficult to say. The Free State is in sad confusion. There are three parties there, one in favour of a union between the State and the Trans-Vaal, under the governorship of Pretorius; a second party is in favour of Boshof and war; and a third, and by far the largest and most intelligent portion of the community, yearn for re-annexation with the colony. Claims have been sent in by British subjects living in Mosheah's territory for compensation for injuries and spoliation of their property by Free State people during the war, to the amount of 2,300*l.*

His Excellency will, it is said, be accompanied on his visit to the Free State by Mr. Rivers, colonial aide-de-camp; Captain Travers, military secretary, and Mr. Willis, attached to the office of the High Commissioner. It is also reported that the Attorney-General will go up with Sir George.

The Kaffir chief Umhala is represented by the frontier papers as being now in custody of the authorities of British Kaffraria, having been delivered up by his own people.

The total number of horses already shipped to Calcutta for India is 3,001.

MADAGASCAR.

There is a talk of an expedition against Madagascar by a combined English and French force, to punish the piracies of which the savages of that island have been guilty. From all I can learn, I believe that nothing is yet positively decided, but that the plan is being deliberated upon, and that the necessity of some such measure is recognised. As long ago as the end of the Crimean war an expedition to Madagascar was talked of, and it was said that some regiments suspected of disaffection to the present order of things in France were to be employed upon it. The reason then assigned for its not being carried out was the painful tradition preserved in the French army of the expedition to St. Domingo, early in the century, when thousands of the veterans of the Egyptian and Italian campaigns perished miserably of the diseases of the West Indian climate. The suspected battalions were, I have been told, re-shipped for Algeria soon after they reached Marseilles.—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

NEW ZEALAND.

Files of Canterbury papers, to April 14, represent an unostentatious but decided progress in prosperity. Thus, we find it recorded in the *Lyttelton Times*, that the exports of the past year are worth two-thirds more than those of the preceding year, partly because the exported articles have improved in price. Buildings of all kinds were rising rapidly; agriculture was vigorously extending, and the demand for land increasing; the roads were in excellent order, and new ones were in course of construction, limited only by the want of labourers. This seems, indeed, to be the cardinal want of the colony, and the cry for more men and women is incessant.

INDIA.

The news by the Bombay mail to July 19 is not important. Active operations had come to an end. For the first time I think since the commencement of the insurrection (says the *Times* correspondent) a mail leaves Bombay without tidings of a single fresh engagement—if I except a little fight, of which I have this moment heard as having taken place on the 5th between Rattray's Sikhs and some of the Jugdespore rabble, at a place called Kusma, near Sherghotty, with the usual result to the latter."

Intelligence from Oude comes down to the 6th of the month. At this date the troops at Lucknow and elsewhere were busily employed hutting themselves for the rains, which had just set in. Part of Grant's column appears to have returned to the capital, but cover for 3,000 men was being hastily thrown up at Nawabgunge, the scene of its recent victory. The effect of that well-fought action has been to clear the whole country between Lucknow

and the Gogra. The wreck of the rebels had gathered at Bunde, in the north. There were the Begum of Oude, Mucumoo Khan, her paramour, the Begum's young son, now proclaimed King of Oude, under the title of Ikbal Shah. A new Moulvie had been elected, and, at the head of a small force, was in the neighbourhood of Powayne. To the south of Lucknow, Beni Madho Singh was established on the flank of the Cawnpore road, and Maun Singh, in his fort of Shahgunge, near Fyzabad, was besieged by Mahomed Hossein. A series of defensive positions, connected by a chain of posts, were in course of erection at Lucknow.

In Central India, the fugitives from Gwalior, frustrated in their designs on Jeypore by the rapid march of General Roberts, turned southwards, Roberts following. They had, when last heard of, just decamped from the town of Tonk, where the Rajah held a fort against them, impelled forward by the near approach of Roberts's advanced guard. Brigadier Smith had been sent with part of his force to Kotah; and a moveable column had been organised at Mhow. It is stated that the Gwalior fugitives carry with them Scindia's crown jewels. The Central India field force has gone into quarters at Gwalior, Jhansi, Sepree, and Goonah. Sir Hugh Rose had taken farewell of his soldiers in a general order redounding to their credit.

The *Bombay Times*, in announcing that the determination of the Home Government not to sanction the annexation of the principality of Dhar had given the liveliest satisfaction in India, remarks that—"Conceal it as we may, the widespread disaffection to our rule which this mutiny has revealed, was the sure and inevitable result of the Dalhousie policy of confiscation. We trust that a wiser spirit will guide our counsels in the future."

The most curious arrival by this mail is a correspondence between the Oude rebel chiefs and Jung Bahadur. It appears that in the middle of May, the Begum and the viceroy of Oude bethought them of applying for assistance to Nepal. They therefore sent an ambassador to Toolseepoor, one Mahomed Suffraz Alee, with seven Persian letters to the Nepal authorities, including two to Jung Bahadur. In these letters the Nepalese is reminded of the old friendship that subsisted between the two countries, reproached for assisting the British, who are bent on destroying the religion of the Hindoos and Mohammedans, informed of British treachery, and asked to join the rebels in the cause of religion. It is proper for, and binding on all chiefs, to enter into agreement to kill, and get rid of these infidels." To these overtures Jung Bahadur replied, directing his letter to the so-called King of Oude, but not recognising the kingly title.

Your letter of the 7th Jeth Soode (Wednesday, corresponding to the 19th May, 1858), to the address of his Highness the Maharajah of Nepal, and that of 13th Jeth Vudee of the present year (Tuesday, corresponding to the 11th May, 1858), to my address, have reached their respective destinations, and their contents are fully understood. In it is written that the British are bent on the destruction of the society, religion, and faith of both Hindoos and Mohammedans.

Be it known, that for upwards of a century the British have reigned in Hindostan, but up to the present moment neither the Hindoos nor the Mohammedans have ever complained that their religion has been interfered with.

As the Hindoos and Mohammedans have been guilty of ingratitude and perfidy, neither the Nepal Government nor I can side with them. Since the star of faith and integrity, sincerity in words as well as in acts, and the wisdom and comprehension of the British, are shining as bright as the sun in every quarter of the globe, be assured that my Government will never disunite itself from the friendship of the exalted British Government, or be instigated to join with any monarch against it, be he as high as heaven. What grounds can we have for connecting ourselves with the Hindoos and Mohammedans of Hindostan?

Be it also known, that had I in any way been inclined to cultivate the friendship and intimacy of the Hindoo and Mohammedan tribes, should I have massacred 5,000 or 6,000 of them in my way to Lucknow?

Now as you have sent me a friendly letter, let me persuade you, that if any person, Hindoo or Mohammedan, who has not murdered a British lady or child, goes immediately to Mr. Montgomery, the Chief Commissioner of Lucknow, and surrenders his arms and makes submission, he will be permitted to retain his honour, and his crime will be pardoned.

If you still be inclined to make war on the British, no Rajah or King in the world will give you an asylum, and death will be the end of it.

I have written whatever has come into my plain mind, and it will be proper and better for you to act in accordance with what I have said.

THE RANEE OF JHANSI.—On the 18th June Brigadier Smith, who was advancing from Sepree with his brigade, was attacked by a division of the insurgents, headed by the Ranee of Jhansi. This girl, barely twenty years of age, has been all her life immured in the seraglio. She was, however, absolute in her domains, and, like most Asiatic women in the same position, gave herself up to the most extreme licentiousness. Her rooms, it is said, when entered by the troops, were hung with pictures such as pleased Tiberius at Capri. Whatever her vices she had energy and courage, and while Tantecia Topee prepared for flight she led her own retainers and some Sepoys to the attack. They refused, however, to stand in the plain, and retreated towards the low hills, and finally on the Phoolbagh. Two troops of the 8th Hussars followed at speed through a narrow ravine to the camp, and there drove a body of the fugitives to bay. The Ranee and her sister, in men's clothes, headed the defence, and were both slain in the first charge.—*Times Correspondent.*

SCINDIAH AND THE ARMY.—We (*United Service Gazette*) have heard that the Maharajah Scindiah

proposes, of course with the sanction of her Majesty, to confer a handsome decoration on the army, as a reward for the gallantry displayed by the troops at the capture of Gwalior, expelling the rebels and his own mutinous troops from the city, by which he has been replaced on his throne.

CHINA.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

The following is a translation of a despatch which appears in the *Moniteur* respecting the conclusion of a treaty with China:—

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.

"THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"A courier who left Tien-sin on the 27th of June, overland, has brought the news to Prince Gortschakoff that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia identical in its general bases with those concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are open, the free exercise of the Christian religion allowed, the establishment of consuls admitted, as also the sending (*l'envoi*) of diplomatic agents to Peking, if necessary (*en cas de besoin*).

"France and England have, moreover, obtained a considerable pecuniary indemnity.

"DUKE OF MONTEBELLO,

(French Ambassador at St. Petersburg)."

Another telegram states that the courier who brought the news performed the journey overland in fifty days. Also that, "as far as Russia is concerned, the left bank of the Amoor will henceforward form the frontier between herself and China."

The *Examiner* publishes the following interesting letter, which it has received from a correspondent who went up the Peiho with the British expedition. It is dated Tien-sin, 3rd June:—

"The result of the operations which led to our present position has most fully justified Lord Elgin's policy from the beginning. Nothing was more easy than our passage hither. And now there is not a junk in the river between this and the mouth, though I suspect the Chinese are a great deal too anxious to get rid of us to throw impediments in our way even if they could. The country is by no means so marshy as I supposed. It is more like the steppe country of Southern Russia, except on the immediate banks of the river, where there is wood and rich cultivation. There is not a single tributary or branch to the river between this and the mouth, nor a single sandbank in the channel. The climate, as far as our present experience goes, is pleasant enough. The thermometer was only sixty-five degrees last night; but considering we are in the first week of June, we must expect real hot weather soon. The Missions are gorgeously lodged in an Imperial Yammu, with any number of most complaisant Chinamen to wait upon the members and supply their numerous, and, in Chinese eyes, eccentric wants. We have rambled through the city and explored the neighbouring country without the smallest molestation or manifestation of ill-will on the part of the inhabitants. The city is not so large or handsome as, from its important position, might have been expected. The blocking up of the Grand Canal since the overflowing of the Yellow River has, no doubt, affected its prosperity. Your plan of operations at the other end of the Grand Canal would now be valueless from the same cause. All the rice gets to Peking by this river and another a little to the north, which we have not yet explored, coming in large junks by sea round the promontory of Shantung. We have made the authorities supply us with ponies, and I took a ride the other day for some distance along the road to Peking. It is a capital carriage road in some places, paved, and with good bridges, one of which had an elaborately carved marble balustrade. The whole country just now is a sheet of wheat. They say it is partially flooded in some seasons, but all the roads are well raised. They are traversed by very good carts and horses. Peking is about forty-five miles from here by the road, and with this as a base we could easily reach it with troops, if necessary, in three days. However, it is possible that this may not be forced upon us. Two new commissioners of much higher rank than the last have been appointed to treat, and are reported to have full powers. If so, the matter will soon be settled. To provide for the contrary contingency, however, the 59th and a battalion of marines have been sent for from Hong Kong, and 700 French marines are expected daily. We will gradually, by these means, tighten the screw without declaring war or disturbing the peace of the empire at large; but unless the Chinese are regularly frightened, they will always remain obstinate. We have got about 300 marines capably barracked here, and the Calcutta's band to cheer us and astonish the natives. Our great difficulty is not so much with the Chinese as with our own naval authorities, who seem to delight in persistently thwarting the policy of the ambassadors. The semi-warlike attitude we are obliged to assume enables them to do this with comparative impunity. The Chinese, for the present, find us very good customers, and supply us largely with provisions, for which they get punctually paid. Our quarters are most novel and romantic. Gods and goddesses are the principal articles of furniture in our bedrooms.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Empress of Austria was on Sunday happily delivered of a prince and heir apparent.

It is stated in the Brussels journals that twelve French refugees have just been expelled from Belgium.

M. Poitevin, the intrepid aéronaut, whose excursions on horseback caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

The Archduke Stephen of Austria, ex-Governor-General of Hungary, who has for some years been living in a sort of exile in the duchy of Nassau, has returned to Vienna, and a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Emperor.

One of the correspondents of the *Morning Post*, appointed to chronicle the tour of the Emperor, was arrested at Auray. Why? Because one of his Christian names was *Bernard*. He was kept a prisoner for twenty-four hours, and then released without a word of explanation.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, at some recent military manoeuvres at Neukirchen, near Vienna, a Hungarian regiment fired ball cartridge on a German regiment placed in front of it. Three men were killed, and eight seriously wounded. No explanation of this event had been given.

Mazzini has just issued another manifesto addressed to the physical force party in Switzerland. He calls upon his followers to have done with skirmishing. The Conservative party and the Revolutionary party are in power. "Let us (he exclaims) fight one great battle. The fate of Europe is in our hands. A rising in Italy will be a direct attack against Austria, Hungary, Germany, and even Greece will follow!"

We regret to hear that our active and energetic Consul at Mozambique, East Africa, Lyons M'Leod, Esq., has, with his family, been obliged suddenly to evacuate his post, having been stoned out of his house by the slave party at that part of our ally the King of Portugal's dominions. After this, what may not Dr. Livingstone expect on his arrival at Quillimane? A strong representation at Lisbon, and a ship of war from the Cape or the Mauritius, would appear immediately requisite.—*Times*.

According to a statement from a Mr. T. P. Shaner, in the New York papers, the Emperor of Russia four years back resolved upon the formation of a telegraph line from St. Petersburg to the Russian possessions in North America, and thence to San Francisco. Its course was to be from St. Petersburg to Moscow, thence across the Ural Mountains into Asia, passing through Irkutsk to the Sea of Okhotsk, and thence from Kamchatka across the Sea of Kamchatka to Cook's Inlet, in Russian America. This line, by a connexion with the River Amoor and Manchouria, would bring St. Petersburg and Peking into direct communication.

MR. RUSSELL AT DELHI.

The *Times* special correspondent writes an interesting letter from Delhi describing his journey from Futttehghur to that city and the appearance of Delhi at the present time. The miseries of travelling in India are depicted with great vividness. The following is a brief record of

HEROISM AT ETTAH.

About seven o'clock the ruins of Eytah came in view—deserted villages, the walls of bungalows blackened with smoke, the enclosures broken down, and trees lopped off at the stem. Not knowing where to go, the driver, as a matter of course, drove the Sahib to the other Sahib—logue—the white man to the white man's house, the Feringhee to the Feringhee. Here, in a deserted ruined station, with the shells of burned bungalows alone dotting the burnt-up plain, in a shattered, half-roofed, windowless cottage, without one European within many miles of them, surrounded by a population which had given no sign of sympathy for our rule, three solitary young men represented British rule, administered their little kingdom, dispensed justice, collected the revenue, and drilled their small army of native levies. As there were no houses near, their followers were encamped in the enclosure around the bungalow. Camels, and horses, and bullocks fastened up amid groups of men under the trees showed like a little camp. The air of the levies was calculated to inspire any feeling but confidence. Within the ruined bungalow, however, there was hospitality, a welcome for the traveller, a pleasant halt.

Mr. Russell reached Delhi on the 5th of June. At a distance the city seen has an noble aspect, which becomes more impressive on a nearer approach, till the dilapidations, and the decay along the water's face of the works are visible. It so happens that the part of the city defences we attacked were the strongest of the whole. At each end of the bridge of boats is a sentry, and no native is allowed to pass without inquiry. The Jumna flows at the rate of two miles an hour or so, in turbid and shallow streams, but higher up it becomes deeper. "Notwithstanding large offers of reward, we never could get this bridge destroyed during the siege, and we could scarce touch it with our guns, so that we had the mortification of seeing the rebels and their convoys and supplies crossing it whenever they choose."

INSIDE OF DELHI.

Our course lay for a short time by the city wall, then through a silent street, the houses closed, but pitted all over with bullet-marks; then through a wider street, with public buildings shattered and half ruinous—English guards and English children looking through the doorless halls. Here the magazines were open, and the native shopkeepers sat in their open stalls, but the marks of bullet and cannon shot became thicker and thicker at every pace, the trees by the side of the way were split and rent, doors and windows were splintered,

the gables were torn out of houses, and walls let in the light at jagged holes through which shot and shell had heralded its advent long ago. At last all is ruin—house and wall and gate alike crumbled under a tremendous bombardment. Then comes a spot over which the storm has passed more lightly, and in an open space, there stands, clean, fresh, and radiant in the morning sun, the restored church of Delhi,—not destitute of architectural attraction—surmounted by a cupola and ball and cross, and in those particulars and in the general design, affording some likelihood that the architect had not quite forgotten St. Paul's Cathedral when he drew his plans. It was pleasant to see this Christian type amid the desolation and destruction around, the intensity of which increased when we approached the Cashmere gate. Through this immortal portal, we passed and were once more outside the city walls. A few minutes' drive on a good road took the gharry up to a large house, in a castellated style, which once had been held by the enemy's pickets, and which is now the kindly residence of the Commissioner, Mr. Saunders. It bore many marks of shot. In one of the few trees left standing in the avenue, there is stuck a cannon ball, half buried in the split trunk. The house next the Commissioner's is a heap of ruins. Close at hand are traces of our advanced trenches and batteries, and on the left there is the quiet cemetery, where lie the remains of the glorious soldiers who fell in the assault, and of him who was foremost among them all,—who was confessedly, according to the testimony of every Indian tongue, the first soldier in India—"Nicholson." Is he forgotten already? His grave is marked by a modest slab, and he rests close to the walls of the rebellious city, in the operations against which his was the animating and ruling spirit. . . . When the sun gave up burning the outer world for the day, and was about setting in a fiery fog, we drove out to visit the city. I followed with intense interest the course taken by the storming columns against the Cashmere gate. The battered face of the Cashmere Bastion, where Nicholson, at the head of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, entered by escalade, still shows the force of our fire, but I am certain that the first feeling of every stranger must be "surprise" at the strength of the defences, at the height and solidity of the curtains, the formidable nature of the bastions, the depth and width of the dry ditch, the completeness of the glacis, and the security of the gates—in a word, he will be astonished to find that Delhi is not only a strong place, but that its fortifications are of very considerable strength. The glacis protects at least four-fifths of the wall, and covers the arch of the gateways. We did our best to enable Delhi to resist a siege or an assault, stored up an arsenal and magazines inside its walls, and then left it without a garrison. And so here is the Cashmere gate, flanked by guns, and with a double way, both exposed to fire, to which advanced along a few crazy planks left by the enemy to bridge across the ditch, a storming party of her Majesty's 52nd, the Kumaon battalion, and the 1st Punjaubees, covered by the skirmishers of her Majesty's 60th, and preceded by that small band whose deeds and whose fate are never to be forgotten—armed with unromantic powder-bags, and exposed to twofold danger of unresisting death—the "explosion party," led by Home and Salkeld. We all know their names and cherish them. . . . No vestige of the gate now remains, but the ditch is there, the cold high wall of blue stone, the shattered arch, the bastions, the long line of loop-holed defences, all proclaiming how desperate the courage of the men who faced and overcame such obstacles. . . .

The palace of the Moguls is a magnificent building surrounded by a noble battlemented wall, sixty feet high. "The portal is worthy of the enclosure. Except the Victoria gate of our new palace of Westminster, I have seen no gateway so fine in proportion and of such lofty elevation."

THE COURTYARD OF MASHRAE.

The arcade conducts us to an open courtyard, surrounded by houses of excessively poor aspect. At one side there, in the turreted gateway, Mr. Saunders points out to us the room below a cupola where two of our countrywomen were brutally murdered. But in the courtyard before us a more terrible scene was enacted. There is a dry stone well in which there once played a fountain, in the centre of the court. Above it a venerable and decaying tree casts an imperfect shadow over the stone seats on which in former times those who came hither to enjoy the play of the waters and their refreshing music were wont to repose. It was at this spot, beneath this tree, and round the fountain, that the Christian captives, women and children, after several days of painful respite and anxiety, worse than the fate they dreaded, were hacked to pieces by the swords of the ferocious and cowardly miscreants, who in their bloody work forgot that even Mahomed has ordered women and children to be saved from death. There is as yet no other memorial of the tragedy, but lo! "ex ossibus ultor!" the dungeon of the captive monarch who permitted the defilement of his palace by such deeds is close at hand—the house of Timour, the descendants of Baber, Shahjehan, and Aurungzebe have fallen never to rise; smitten in the very palace of their power, which has become their dungeon. Around that very place where that innocent blood ran like water, as grim monuments of retribution, are ranged, row after row, the guns taken from our enemy; our guards are in the gates; and of the many who took part in the murders, it is probable few live to dread the punishment which, sooner or later, will strike them.

THE HALL OF AUDIENCE.

It is 150 feet long and 40 feet in breadth, and the flatness of the roof, and the lowness of the front elevation, produced a feeling of disappointment, notwithstanding the elegance of the workmanship in the arches and peditments, and the fineness of the marble. At each angle there is a graceful cupola, which in some degree relieves the impression of meanness caused by the flatness of the building. There was a babble of voices in the English tongue resounding from the inside, and oddly enough, one of them, from stentorian lungs, was assuring us that the owner "dreamt that he dwelt in marble halls." On ascending by a flight of steps four or five feet in height, to the terrace on which the Dewan Khos is built, and looking in through the wide arched doorways, or rather between the rows of pillars on which the roof rests, we saw anything but the dazzling magnificence for which our little reading had prepared us. In fact, the hall was filled, not with turbaned and bejewelled rajahs, Mogul guards, and Oriental magnificence, but with British

Infantry in its least imposing and prepossessing aspect—namely, in its undress, and in its washing and purely domestic hours. From pillar to pillar and column to column extended the graceful arches of the clothes-line, and shirts, and socks, and drawers flaunted the air in lieu of silken banner. Long lines of charpoys, or bedsteads, stretched from one end of the hall to the other—arms were piled against the columns—pouches, belts, and bayonets depended from the walls, and in the place where once blazed the fabulous glories of the Peacock Throne reclined a private of her Majesty's 61st, of a very Milesian type of countenance, who, with brawny arms bared to the shoulder, as if he were engaged in a matter requiring no ordinary exertion of muscular strength, was occupied in writing a letter for the edification of some humble residence "West of the Shannon." The hall was so obscure that the richness of the decorations and the great beauty of the interior were not visible till the eye became accustomed to the darkness, and penetrated through the accidents of the place to its permanent and more pleasing characteristics. Then, indeed, one could form some notion of the extent to which the praises of travellers and poets had been justified in times gone by, and could hear without a smile the scolded hieroglyphs over the three entrances, in precious stones and metals, translated into the hackneyed and pompous boast, "Oh! if there be a paradise on earth, it is this! it is this! it is this!" As one of the soldiers said, "Begorra, the chap that put up that had a droll notion of Paradise anyhow. Wid the hate and the flies I think it must be more like the other place." But, notwithstanding such drawbacks in the mind of a resident, there was much for the visitor to admire. The magnificent pavement has, indeed, been taken up and destroyed, and the hand of the spoiler has been busy on the columns and walls of the divan; but still above and around one sees the solid marble worked as though it had been wax, and its surface inlaid with the richest, most profuse, and fanciful, and exquisite designs in foliage and arabesque, the fruits and flowers being represented by sections of gems such as amethysts, cornelian, bloodstone, garnet, topaz, and various coloured crystals, set in the brasswork of the decorations. Every one of the columns are thus decorated and covered with inscriptions from the Koran, and the walls have the appearance of some rich work from the loom in which a brilliant pattern is woven on a pure white ground, the tracery of rare and cunning artists. When the hall was clean and lighted up, and when its greatest ornament, the Takht Taons, or Peacock Throne, and the great Crystal Chair of State were in the midst, the *coup d'œil* must have been exceedingly rich and magnificent. The Crystal Chair is still in existence, but I know not whether the Peacock Throne, which cost one million and a quarter sterling, fell into the hands of Nadir Shah or of some smaller robber. I do know, however, what became of the bath cut out of a single block of agate and beautifully carved, which was talked of all over Hindostan. Our soldiers broke it into pieces. They were also very clever in picking out the stones from the embellishments of the Dewani Khass with their bayonets, but that exercise of their talents is now forbidden. The Crystal Chair still remains intact, and is, I hope, intended to grace one of our palaces in England.

THE KING OF DELHI.

In a dingy, dark passage, leading from the open court or terrace in which we stood to a darker room beyond, there sat, crouched on his haunches, a diminutive, attenuated old man, dressed in an ordinary and rather dirty muslin tunic, his small lean feet bare, his head covered by a small thin cambric skull cap. The moment of our visit was not propitious, certainly it was not calculated to invest the descendant of Timour the Tartar with any factitious interest, or to throw a halo of romance around the infirm creature who was the symbol of extinguished empire. In fact, the ex-King was sick: with bent body he seemed nearly prostrate over a brass basin, into which he was retching violently. So for the time we turned our backs on the doorway, and looked around the small court, which was not more than thirty feet square. In one corner, stretched on a charpoy, lay a young man of slight figure and small stature, who sat up at the sound of our voices and salaamed respectfully. He was dressed in fine white muslin, and had a gay yellow and blue silk sash round his waist; his head was bare, exhibiting the curious tonsure from the forehead to the top of the head, usual among many classes in the East; his face, oval and well shaped, was disfigured by a very coarse mouth and skin, but his eyes were quick and bright, if not very pleasant in expression. By the side of his charpoy stood four white tunicked and turbaned attendants, with folded arms, watching every motion of the young gentleman with obsequious anxiety. One of them said "He is sick," and the Commissioner gave directions that he should lie down again, and so, with another salaam, Jumma Bukht—for it was that scion of the House of Delhi in whose presence we stood—threw himself on his back with a sigh, and turning his head towards us drew up the chudder, or sheet of his bed, to his face, as if to relieve himself from our presence. At the head of his bed there was a heavy-looking, thick-set lad of thirteen or fourteen years of age, who was, we were told, the latest born of the house—by no means "a sweet young prince," and whose claims to the blood royal the Commissioner considered more or less than doubtful, considering the age of the ex-King and the character borne by the particular lady who had presented the monarch with a pledge so late in his life; but I am bound to add that, at all events, "he has his father's nose," and his lips are like those of Jumma Bukht.

The qualms of the King at last abated, and we went into the passage; not but that we might have gone in before at any time, for all he cared. He was still gasping for breath, and replied by a wave of the hand and a monosyllable to the Commissioner. That dim-wandering-eyed, dreamy old man, with feeble hanging netherlip, and toothless gums, was he indeed one who had conceived that vast plan of restoring a great empire, who had fomented the most gigantic mutiny in the history of the world, and who from the walls of his ancient palace had hurled defiance and shot ridicule upon the race that held every throne in India in the hollow of their palms? He broke silence. Alas! it was to inform us that he had been very sick, and that he had retched so violently that he had filled twelve basins. This statement, which was, it must be admitted, distressingly matter-of-fact and unromantic, could not, I think, have been strictly true, and probably was in the matter of numeration tinged by the spirit of Oriental exaggeration aided by the poetic imagination of his Majesty. He is a

poet—rather erotic and warm in his choice of subject and treatment, but nevertheless, or may be, therefore, the esteemed author of no less than four stout volumes of meritorious verses, and is not yet satiated with the muse, for a day or two ago he composed some neat lines on the wall of his prison by the aid of a burnt stick. Who could look on him without pity? Yes, for one instant "pity," till the rush of blood in that pitiless courtyard swept it from the heart! The passage in which he sat contained nothing that I could see but a charpoy such as those used by the poorest Indians. The old man cowered on the floor on his crossed legs, with his back against a mat which was suspended from doorway to doorway, so as to form a passage about twelve feet wide by twenty-four in length. Inside the mat we heard whispering, and some curious eyes glinted through the mat at the strangers informed us that the King was not quite alone. I tried in vain to let my imagination find out Timour in him. Had it been assisted by diamond, and cloth of gold, and officer of state, music and cannon, and herald and glittering cavalcade and embroidered elephantry, perhaps I might have succeeded, but as it was I found—I say it with regret, but with honesty and truth—I found only Holywell-street. The forehead is very broad indeed, and comes out sharply over the brows, but it recedes at once into an ignoble Thersites-like skull; in the eyes were only visible the weakness of extreme old age—the dim, hazy, filmy light which seems about to guide to the great darkness; the nose, a noble Judaic aquiline, was deprived of dignity and power by the loose-lipped, nerveless, quivering, and gaping mouth, filled with a flaccid tongue; but from chin and upper lip there streamed a venerable, long, wavy, intermingling moustache and beard of white, which again all but retrieved his aspect. Recalling youth to that decrepit frame, restoring its freshness to that sunken cheek, one might see the King glowing with all the beauty of the warrior David: but as he sat before us I was only reminded of the poorest form of the Israelitish type as exhibited in decay and penurious greed in its poorest haunts among us. His hands and feet were delicate and fine, his garments scanty and foul. And this is the descendant of him who, "on the 12th of August, 1765, conferred on the East India Company the Dewanee (or lordship) of the Provinces of Bengal, of Behar, and Orissa, and confirmed divers other possessions held by the Hon. Company under inferior grants from the Soobadars of Bengal, the Deccan, and Carnatic!"

Mr. Russell says that, although the guilt of the King in the encouragement afforded by him to the mutinous and murderous Sepoys was great and undoubted, there is some reason to suppose that he was not so much responsible for the atrocious massacre within the walls of his palace as has been supposed.

From the very first he had little power over the Sepoys and their leaders—his age and infirmity forbade all physical exertion. It is certain that for several days he protected the unfortunate ladies who fled to the palace, and resisted the clamorous demands for their blood which were made by the monsters around him; but it is true, too, that he did not take the step which would have saved their lives. He did not put them into his zenana.

One of the Begums was anxious to get away from the ex-great Mogul—

"Why," said she "the old" (Yes, I believe the correlative word in English is) "fool goes on as if he was a king; he's no king now, I want to go away from him. He is a troublesome, nasty, cross old fellow, and I'm quite tired of him." Bowstrings and sacks!—was not this dreadful language? But the ex-Mogul is a philosopher; he merely asked one of his attendants for a piece of coffee-cake or chocolate, put a small piece in his mouth, mumbled it, smiled, and pointing with his thumbs over his shoulder in the direction from which the shrill and angry accents of queenly wrath were coming, said, with all the shrug and *bonhomie* of a withered little French marquis of the old school, *Mon Dieu!*—I mean, "Allah! listen to her!" And so we left him alone in his misery. He numbers upwards of eighty-two years, and they are said to be only of lunar months, and that his real age is seventy-eight. It is needless to say he will never, if sent, reach Kaffraria alive.

OUTRAGE AGAINST THE METHODIST MISSION HOUSE AT MADRAS.

There has been a riot in Madras directed against the Mission House, belonging to the Methodist Missionary Society. The object of that riot was to seize a youth who had taken refuge with the missionaries, under fear of the consequences if he remained at home after his conversion to Christianity. All the facts are detailed in a letter from the Rev. E. Jenkins, from which we take the following extracts:—

We are now in the midst of pain, difficulty, and danger. I will give you an outline of a narrative, which, for interest and importance, is without parallel in this part of India. You will remember my mentioning in my last the case of a caste young man who was a candidate for baptism: a pupil of our boys' school named Viziaramum. Since he first expressed a desire to be admitted into the church he had been in the habit of visiting me for Christian instruction. He improved considerably, evincing great sincerity and earnestness, and I saw he was not far from the kingdom of God. Last Monday week he took refuge from his friends in the Mission House. I, as our custom on these occasions is, wrote to his father, inviting him over to see his son, and satisfy himself that Viziaramum had forsaken Hinduism from principle. When the father arrived, I opened the case as gently as I could, and his manner was so mild that I began to hope that we should have no trouble. He said he should like to take his son away for a day or two, to examine whether he had calmly and intelligently made up his mind to adopt a new religion. "Where is the boy?" said he, "have you got him here?" "Call him," said I, to one of our people, and

Viziaramum appeared, and the following dialogue ensued:—

Father: Well, what is this about?
Son: I cannot return with you (almost choking to keep down his emotion).
F: Why?
S: Because the idols of stone and wood are no gods. There is no salvation in the Hindoo religion.
F: What, "no salvation!" What do you mean?
S: You worship images. An image is a stone, and nothing else. We use stone for various purposes, and of this stone you make a god and bow down to it. This cannot be right.
F: Then why, hitherto, have you worshipped before it?
S: I bowed down to stone in the times of my ignorance. I did not then know it was an error. Now I know it, and therefore I have abandoned it.
F: Will you come home?
S: No; I cannot.
F: Why cannot?
S: You follow a false way. I cannot return with you.
F: Who told you that our religion was a lie? How have you come to know it?
S: I have been taught that Siva, Brama, and Vishnu are no gods; I then perceived and knew that this doctrine was truth.
F: So you have a mind to accept this new faith, have you?
S: I have that mind. I knew, when I was taught, that your religion was a lie, and Christ's religion truth.
F: What good will come to you by following Christ's religion?
S: All good will come to me, but especially salvation.
F: You have eaten nothing to-day. You are hungry. What will your God give you?
S: If I love him he will give me everything. There will be no lack.
F: I have begotten you, have made you grow up, and this is my reward. Your mother has been wandering about weeping ever since morning. Come, do not be obstinate. Come away.
S: I must remain here.
F: Have I been guilty of any neglect of my duty towards you? Have I not given you good food, good clothes, and have I not walked lovingly towards you?
S: I leave you for no fault of yours, but because I cannot follow hereafter the religion which you believe.
F (angrily): Sir! sir! quit this new way.
S: There is salvation in it. God will bring me to account if I quit it.
F: If I had sent you when a child to feed cows and to work in the garden, and not educated you, this would never have happened.
S: But now, having found the truth, I must follow it.
F: Do you not hear your mother crying below? Come away at once. What can such an one as you know about religion?
S: I know that Christ suffered for me and died, and that there is salvation for me through him.

The father was very impatient when I endeavoured to soothe him. "You are a great talker," said he, sadly: "you talk and talk on, and you know that one word from you would give me back my boy. I am a man of brief words; you be such an one, for once, and say the word—say, 'Go home with your father,' and he will go." I felt his words keenly, as I saw his manly face working with anguish. I replied, "I dare not send him home, you will never let him return. He is convinced of the truth; he has got his right mind at last; he received it by coming to our school. We try to give this mind to all our boys. We make no secret of the Bible, and yet parents send their children to us. I dare not command the boy to return with you against his will." The poor man held out as long as he could, and then he covered his face and sobbed aloud. At this crisis we heard the shrill screams of women, and, looking out of the window, I saw his mother and grandmother beating their breasts, and wailing as Hindoo women only can wail. The youth who, during this conversation, was stifling an agony of feeling, now whispered to me, "Send me out of the room, sir, and shut me up; I cannot bear this." Some, our first convert, who throughout this trial has been a great help to us, knew too well how to sympathise with his young friend's distress, and, leading him to the other end of the house, shut him up in a back room, where I afterwards found him sitting doubled up, with his fingers in his ears. We went down to the women and tried to quiet them; but they continued to pierce the air with their shrieks. One of them pinched her throat, and declared she would strangle herself; she then flew at the gardener, who was standing by, and attempted to wrench his knife from him, to cut her throat. This was the grandmother. The mother had an infant at her breast. Her grief was calmer and deeper; but even she was very violent. By the help of the police they were taken out of the compound, and two men were placed at each gate to prevent the crowd from getting inside. We enjoyed a respite for one hour, and then the strife recommenced. The inspector of police arrived at five o'clock, and said it had been reported at his office that we were detaining a boy from his family against his will. He inquired whether I would object to allow the youth to see his parents in his, the inspector's, presence. I consented, and we took Viziaramum down stairs into the verandah, where his friends were waiting. The grandmother darted at him, coiled about him like a snake, and we had to untwist her folds and liberate the poor victim of affection. She coaxed, she commanded, she entreated: every art of persuasion that nature in a mother's breast could prompt, was employed to snatch him from us. But the youth stood firm. With eyes averted and lips compressed he refused to go home, and returned into the house. We sometimes hear of making up a description and painting for effect. I wish any who may read this account had been with us, to see how inadequate a sketch I have given of the memorable scenes of this day.

On the morrow, Tuesday, about half-past six in the morning, a crowd, consisting of Viziaramum's friends, and such people as they could bring to help them, appeared before the mission-house. They had got into the compound before the police could arrive. They shouted for Viziaramum, and became so violent that, before we could close the doors, two of them burst in and ran up stairs. One of them was the father. He had a knife, and bade me take care. Whether the weapon was intended for me or himself I could not tell. We kept the rest outside, however, and of the two who had entered the house we dealt gently with the father, and, with no ceremony whatever, we sent the other flying down stairs. This latter person was a young man, but a very demon in threatening and violence; he rushed from room to room like mad, and it cost us some pains to catch him. The mob outside now endeavoured to force the door, but the bar by which we had made it secure was strong, and kicks and blows were thrown away. They bellowed and groaned and hooted in every imaginable note of rage and scorn; the sounds now falling into the lower keys of dispute and chatter among themselves, now rising into one general wail, which made my heart sick with fear and horror. In about three quarters of an hour the police arrived in such force

that the rabble was obliged to retire. The father of the youth had, in the meantime, remained with us, inside the house, sobbing and pleading; every muscle of his face swollen with weeping. He had other children; but Viziarangum was his only son. To witness the various anguish of this poor man was our greatest trial. Gladly would our hearts have given him back his own; but we were not doing man's will, but the will of man's Saviour and Sovereign, who affirmed that he had come, not to bring peace, but a sword, to divide families, and make a man's foes those of his own household. It wrung our hearts with distress to hear the father's lament. Pathos is an art with the Hindoo, and the common expressions of their grief are singularly captivating to a western ear. The imagery of their sorrow, and the plaintive music in which they sing it, are extremely touching. "Give me the one boy! the one boy! I am distracted now," he cried. "I am a fool, a fool! You have wronged me, sir! wronged me! Lead me to my son! I will not stir before I have him!" A head native policeman now came up, and after a good deal of persuasion the afflicted man permitted himself to be removed. That morning we arrested four of the most violent, and they were put into custody. On the same day we preferred a charge of trespass against these, and in the course of the investigation the magistrate, Colonel Colbeck, requested that the youth about whom the disturbance had been made might be produced at court. Viziarangum was placed before the magistrate, who asked him a few questions, and having satisfied himself of the boy's age and intelligence decided that he should be allowed to go where he pleased, he being capable of using his own discretion. We hoped now there would be no more annoyance; but the father summoned us to appear before Colonel Boulderson, the commissioner of police. He alleged that Vizi was only thirteen years old, and that the captive child had sent him a letter, imploring deliverance from the Mission House. The colonel heard the father's statement with favour, and issued a summons commanding us to appear with the boy at his court. He said it was true that the father had told him a lie, that the boy was old enough to follow his own mind, but that we "missionary gentlemen" were doing wrong in encouraging children to forsake home, and offering the comfortable asylum of the Mission House as a temptation to them. We answered him briefly, stating the right which a young man of seventeen should enjoy, as a subject of the Queen, to be guided by his own will, where that did not lead him to break the law. The commissioner was obliged to admit this claim, and, after privately examining Viziarangum, he turned to the father and friends of the convert, and said, "You stated to me what was untrue; your son is not a child, but a youth capable of judging for himself; and to convince you that he is under no restraint whatever, I will send him out into the road and let him go, retaining the missionaries and you in court in the meanwhile, and we shall see where he runs." So, like a bagged fox, poor Vizi was taken out and let loose. He ran in the direction of the Mission House, but was caught by one or two who had watched him. He struggled as if for life, broke away from them, and continued his flight. He overtook a carriage, got up behind, and rode to his new home. The day following was Thursday; his friends had not given him up yet. They begged the deputy-commissioner, Mr. Lafond, and Police Inspector Stewart, both East Indians, to use their influence to get the boy from the Mission House. Stewart came in the morning, with a long pathetic story, advising us to give the lad up, and conveying the most solemn promises that Vizi should still be allowed to attend school, that a constable should always be placed near his father's house to see that no violence came to the youth, &c. We told him we would think the matter over, and let him and the boy's friends know our decision in the evening. Meantime we thought it advisable to consult Mr. Braidwood, the senior Free Church missionary of Madras, whose long experience would enable him to give us valuable counsel. He advised us strongly to persevere in the course we had taken, and greatly refreshed our spirits by his repeated expressions of fraternal sympathy and love. I have known and esteemed him many years; but never did I feel as I did that trying day how beautiful it was for brethren, discouraged and depressed as we missionaries often are, to live together in unity. In the evening, about half-past five, Inspector Stewart came into the compound, bringing with him the father, mother, and grandmother of Viziarangum to hear our decision. I stated plainly and firmly what we had agreed upon. Viziarangum should not be forced out of the premises against his will; no threatening, no tumult, should move us; we claimed protection from the authorities, and we dared the police to abandon us. Stewart then showed me a letter from the deputy-commissioner Lafond, in which he expressed his regret that the missionaries were detaining the lad, "It was wrong in Mr. Jenkins not to deliver him up to his father," &c., &c. Stewart then left the compound. It was now about five minutes past six. We had heard there was a large crowd gathering outside but, having four or five native policemen on the premises, we did not fear them, when to our dismay we saw those constables following their superior! We called to them, entreated, protested; but to no effect. They were under orders; and, under orders, the Mission house and its inmates were abandoned to the tender mercies of the fanatic Hindu! The people outside, seeing the coast clear, rushed in like a surging flood. In a few minutes the house was surrounded by between 200 and 300 infuriated heathens. Providentially, Mrs. Jenkins had gone to chapel, to request our friends to begin the service. It was preaching night. The two brethren, Stephenson and Cockill, were with me. When the mob came up Mr. Stephenson was outside; they surrounded him, and had he not escaped into the house, would have injured him. We now bolted and barred every door. I addressed them from the window up stairs; begged them to be quiet, and go away. One fellow, looking more like a devil than a man, took off his shoe; and, holding it up, brandished it at me, crying, "I'd slipper you, if I could get at you." A Hindu can offer no higher indignity or insult than when he threatens to beat you with his shoe. Some one then threw up dust to the window, and this was the signal for a general assault with brickbats, that began to rain upon the windows and glass thicker and faster. To our great alarm we heard them forcing the door. I then advised Mr. Stephenson to go down a back-stairs leading out of our bed-room, and run across the compound to our neighbour, Lieutenant Proudfoot; and, passing through his garden, get into the road, and hasten to the police-station, to beg for help. Mr. Cockill and I were

then left alone with our three converts and the servants. Convinced that the door must go, we began to barricade the inner rooms. The staircase would lead the mob up into a long narrow apartment, that looks out on the front of the house; from this we enter the large middle room. Three doors lead into it; these we secured as well as we were able. They came up just as we had finished this work, and were furious to find themselves so far thwarted. But they had their revenge. In the long front room to which we had for the present confined them the tea-things had been laid; and on a side-table the lamps had been placed. They smashed the lamps and crockery, stole the spoons, threw the pictures and chairs out of window, tore the Venetian windows, and having done all the mischief here, they proceeded to force the doors leading to the middle room. A carpenter cut into the panels and lifted the bars that formed our defence; and we were driven further back into the room corresponding to that which they first entered, and looking into the garden behind. But the mob outside came round, and seeing us before we had time to shut the windows, pelted us with redoubled fury. They broke up flower-pots and pitchers for missiles, and shot in huge pieces of brick, that whistled about our heads like bullets. But God had numbered the hairs of our heads, for, excepting a slight graze received by Mr. Cockill, we were not touched! We escaped by no human care. The fragments of flower-pots and other earthen vessels which we found the next morning scattered over the rooms filled us with astonishment and with gratitude to God for our escape.

But to return. Finding ourselves hunted from room to room by bloodthirsty ruffians (it was my life they particularly wanted), we planned a retreat. Viziarangum had run into a room at the end of the house, opposite to that in which we had been struggling. He bolted himself in, and open the door he would not. We called to him; but all was still, and I feared the poor lad had fainted through terror. They soon broke into his room, but it was now growing dark, and he had gone under a cot, and coiled himself up in a corner, putting knees and head together, and making himself a ball. They came in, spread themselves over the room, the leader of the assault among them, and felt everywhere for him. God guided them to the spot where he was not. The carpenter approached so near that Vizi could hear him feeling about within a few inches of him, and crying "Vizi! Vizi! Vizi!" He told us afterwards that three times his danger had been very great, and three times he had cried to the Lord. His cry was, "Lord, save the life of him whom thou hast brought out of heathenism and idolatry!" He was saved by miracle. We have never ceased to wonder at this remarkable deliverance. And now I return to the end of the house from which we were about to escape. Mr. Cockill, as a last resort, tried to pacify the mob. We called to them at the risk of our heads from the window; they only replied by a heavier fire of bricks. We went into my study, which we had barricaded; and lifting one of the Venetian panels of the door that led into a room where they were, we spoke to them. As soon as they observed us, they rushed at the door, wrenched out some of the leaves of the Venetians, and shrieked out threats that made our blood run cold. We then crept down a back-stairs into a little bath-room, from the window of which we could look into Mr. Proudfoot's garden. This was at the side of the house; the mob did not happen to be here at the moment; a run of 200 feet and two jumps might save us. We started, were instantly observed, and pursued. Mr. Cockill ran as I used to do when I first came to India. He cleared the hedge and the high wall like a deer. In taking the hedge I fell, but fortunately on the opposite side; and though all my length on my back, God gave me energy for this terrible moment, and I recovered before I was overtaken; and collecting all my remaining strength for the wall that separates the two premises, I scaled it, and was just saved. They had a dread of Mr. Proudfoot's arms, and the savages gave up the pursuit.

When Mr. Stephenson left us, as I stated in a former part of this eventful story, he hurried down to the police station, where he found Mr. Roberts, of the civil service, who had heard of the riot and was applying for help. They went to Inspector Stewart's house close by and found him in undress, as if nothing were occurring to need his interference. They begged him to go with them; but he hesitated until one of our servants ran up to them, crying, "They are beating Mr. Jenkins." This news, though untrue, aroused the constable, and he called his men, and went with our friend Mr. Roberts and Mr. Stephenson to the Mission House. The mob, seeing that the police had arrived, began to retire. They came out of the house like bees, leaving behind them the lad for whose capture they had dared and done so much. When the mob was broken and the danger past, forty mounted police galloped into the compound. One of these men had been enough two hours before! Hearing that all was safe Mr. Cockill and I came forth from our retreat, and my heart sank within me as I calmly looked at the scene. The front of the house strewn with broken glass, smashed crockery and pictures, broken chairs and tables; a troop of horse forming before the door; friends from all parts congratulating us on our deliverance; strangers led either by curiosity or sympathy; poor Viziarangum weeping hysterically from the reaction of his fright; Somosundrum suffering from blows he had received, and Ramaswami, a servant lying, as we feared, in a dangerous state from a very severe kick and a throw down stairs; the feeling that prevailed in all of us was gratitude to God that no life was lost. I look back now with wonder at the marked providence that pervaded the whole occurrence. Mrs. Jenkins was not in the house, and no rumour of what had transpired reached her before she returned; Viziarangum hidden in a room which the rioters forced opened, and searched. Surely the unseen Hand bent itself over and around him. Brother Stephenson leaving us before the house was broken in, and thereby lessening the risk of our final escape. Sooben, our Brahmin convert, safe on the top of the house; and Somosundrum unharmed by the blows he received. The damage inflicted might as easily have been five hundred pounds as five hundred rupees (50*l.*) The Lord of Hosts was with us; the God of Jacob was our refuge.

As the riot was the result solely of gross neglect or injustice on the part of the police, and as if their conduct were allowed to pass uncensured, either directly or indirectly, by the Government, no missionary could be safe in the peaceful discharge of his duties, at least in Madras, it became necessary to expose the whole case; and the question was how this could be done to the advantage of our own and other missions. We first thought

of suing the Police Commissioner, Colonel Boulderson, at the Supreme Court, for neglecting or refusing to protect us from a mob, when I had written a letter in the course of the day to Colbeck, intimating that an attempt would probably be made in the evening to obtain the boy by violence, and asking that help might be sent at five o'clock. Colonel Colbeck sent my letter to the commissioner; yet, knowing our danger, Colonel Boulderson neglected to take proper measures for our protection. Our counsel, however, advised me against this step. I enclose Mr. Branson's answer. As counselled in this document, I allowed the law to take its course with respect to the men whom we had arrested on the night of the riot. We were first examined at great length before Colbeck, the magistrate. The case being too serious for his jurisdiction, he sent it up to the Supreme Court. Our purpose was not so much to prosecute the prisoners as to expose the police; and as the magistrate, whether properly or improperly, admitted into our depositions almost all that we could bring in confirmation of Colonel Boulderson's gross neglect, when the case came before the Supreme Court, the chief justice, the advocate-general who conducted the prosecution, and the grand jury, were in possession of all we wanted them to know. Our evidence against the police was of course perfectly irrelevant in the legal treatment of the case, and ignored yesterday (Friday, July 9) at the trial. But we gained all we wanted. When the grand jury passed the bill they read to his lordship a presentment, of which the following is an extract:—

Without referring to the origin of the case of riot in Royapettah, the grand jury feel themselves called upon to request the attention of your lordship to the gross want of vigilance on the part of the police in permitting a serious riot during the space of an hour and a-half in one of the most populous districts of Madras, and in the immediate vicinity of a police-station, &c.

His lordship replied that he would take care that the presentment was forwarded to the authorities with whom the remedy lay, accompanied with such observations as the circumstances mentioned appeared to require from him. During the trial yesterday, Colonel Boulderson received some heavy side-blows from the judge, and although only three out of the nine prisoners were convicted, and the punishment awarded was slight—four months' imprisonment and 20 rupees fine—we are perfectly satisfied with the result.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(From the Monthly Christian Spectator.)

Who has not heard of the Common Schools of America? Who has read a "Fourth of July" oration, and not been impressed, by the eloquence of the republican orator, with the distinguished blessing enjoyed by the citizens of that great country in being possessed of a free, sound, and intelligent system of education—a system which, we have been often told, offers to every child in the State advantages of learning and cultivation such as can only be procured in other countries at an expense utterly beyond the reach of any but the very richest. To a great extent this is true. A comparatively good, and in some instances a very superior, classical and scientific education can be procured in certain cities of the United States without a fraction's cost to the scholar or student. Schools, or rather colleges, almost equal to the High School of Edinburgh, are freely opened to whomsoever chooses to go, while for the poorer classes there are "common schools," to which no parent need be ashamed to send his children. Schools there are plenty, teachers without number, machinery almost perfect, appliances innumerable, and—a general failure in education.

We have, ourselves, suspected this for some years. A few visitors to the United States, who have dug a little beneath the surface of society, have seen and pointed it out, and now the Americans themselves appear to be opening their eyes, not to the demerits of their system, but to the utterly inadequate results which it accomplishes.

The first question one naturally asks in making inquiries on the subject is, *Does the system succeed in educating people?* A fair answer to this question would be, Go to our schools, sir, and walk about our streets, and judge for yourself. Now, we do not propose to do exactly this, but we propose to take the evidence of three gentlemen, who may be presumed to have the most intimate acquaintance with the subject, and whose evidence would possess the highest weight in the highest circles on both sides of the Atlantic. We premise that we choose these simply and only because they have the very latest information that it would be possible to possess.

Our first witness is the President of the Board of Education of the city and county of New York, whose evidence is contained in the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board, for the year ending January 1, 1857. We gather from this report that the latest calculation of the population of New York was made up to the end of 1855, when it amounted to 618,652. The actual school attendance of this population there are no means of ascertaining. We only know that the average attendance at the public schools in 1856 was 47,605,* or about one to every fourteen of the population—not a great result, certainly, considering that nearly all the children who go to school at all go to a public school; but as we have no means of knowing how many are educated elsewhere, it would be useless, not to say dishonest, to build any conclusions on such defective data.

The principal and most important question concerning the state of education we can, however, answer—*How many do not go to school?* The New York Board, it appears, have been making especial inquiry on the subject, and it has found that in a portion only of a single ward the number found not to be in attendance at school was almost exactly

* The cost of education in the same year was 192,377*l.* or 2*l.* 13*s.* per unit of average attendance at school.

equal to the number at school in the same ward, being respectively—

Eighteenth Ward : at school 2,733
Portion of the Eighteenth Ward : not at school 2,631

The Board say, "The communication suggested that the number of children not attending any school as thus ascertained, should be multiplied by the number of wards, to show the number of such children in this city, which would give an aggregate of nearly 60,000." They are of opinion, however, and no doubt rightly, that this would be an over-estimate, and the number is, therefore, subsequently set down by the City Superintendent of Schools in round numbers as over 50,000. Here is a difficulty for the state educationist! Fine schools, great schools, good books, plenty of teaching, "liberal education,"—all for nothing! Who would not have it? And the parents of 50,000 children answer, "We don't want our children to have it, and they shan't." The New York Board honestly acknowledges this difficulty. It says:—

It is a matter of certainty that there is a large number of children now being educated in our streets in habits of idleness and a knowledge of vice, whence they will graduate, enemies to themselves and curses to the community, and enter upon careers of debauchery and crime, until the ends shall have been reached, to which such a course unchecked inevitably leads.

It has also tried to remove the difficulty:—

Earnest attempts have been made to reach this enormous evil by voluntary efforts, through organisations of philanthropic persons of both sexes; and the Board of Education has extended to them all the aid warranted by its own powers, and perhaps these have been stretched to do this, by grants of old books and furniture. Too much praise cannot be accorded to these attempts, whether we consider the object in view, or the energy with which it has been pursued; and yet it is evident that such attempts alone are inadequate to the mastery of the evil.

And here, in offering the solution, it practically gives up its own power:—

Equally certain is it, that it cannot be overcome without the aid of a missionary effort beyond what an official organisation could properly exert.

"Beyond what an official organisation could properly exert,"—a frank testimony that the solution of the great problem of education in this and other countries must be left to the people themselves, stimulated solely by the voluntary missionary effort of zealous persons.

We now ask the President, and through him the Board, if he still heartily favours the American school system? We have touched his heart, and Young America answers, "To overcome the dangers which threaten us and work out our national salvation, we can have no hope save in universal education."

We ask further, what are these dangers? and we get the sorrowful answer:—

Of all the dangers which threaten the future of our country, none, not even the fetid tide of official corruption, is so fearful as the gradual decrease in our habits of obedience. This is a result of the "inalienable right of liberty" which we enjoy so fully; and is shown in the impaired force of parental influence, a greater disregard of the rights and comforts of others, and an increasing tendency to evade or defy the authority of the law.

It does not occur to the Board to ask—"Is there no connexion between a prematurely forced education and this impaired parental influence?"

The City Superintendent of Schools—our second witness—we quote merely for corroboration, first, however, presenting the English reader with a true American-drawn picture. What child could be so barbarous, so utterly lost to a sense of pleasure and sublimity, as to refuse to patronise such an institution as this pleasant public school?—

From 200 and 400 children in the primary and grammar schools, to 800 and 1,000 in the primary departments, are each morning assembled quietly and systematically, without noise, confusion, or disorder. Amid the profoundest stillness and attention, a select portion of the Christian Scriptures is read by the principal; the Lord's prayer is then reverently repeated by the children in consort, at the close of which, and at the touch of the teacher's bell, their little voices break out into the beautiful music of their devotional and other songs, and then each class passes to its own room, under the charge of its instructor, to enter upon the various studies of the day. At the end of each hour, they are again assembled for a temporary recess, made delightful by vocal and instrumental music, and alternated with relaxation and exercise in the play-ground; and at the end of the school-day are dismissed with substantially the same formalities as solemnised its opening. Thus pleasantly and happily the hours pass away in an atmosphere of love, kindness, and improvement; and the acquisition of knowledge is accompanied by the formation of habits of order, industry, punctuality, neatness, and mutual affection and regard.

The character of the instruction afforded is such as we might expect in all public schools where children are taught by mere perfunctory teachers. The following extract will serve to throw some light on our previous quotation:—

That culture which regards exclusively or primarily the mere attainment of knowledge, to whatsoever extent it may be carried, or to whatsoever degree of advancement it may be enabled to arrive, cannot be otherwise than essentially and fatally defective. And yet it is not to be denied that hitherto the course of instruction in all our systems of popular education, public and private, has far too generally assumed this direction. Hence, while the boundaries of science have been almost indefinitely extended in every direction, and while knowledge has been almost universally diffused throughout every civilised community, no corresponding advancement has been made in public and private morality and virtue.

This writer demands a compulsory system, in order to bring in the fifty thousand truants.

We have one witness more. The Ven. Arch-deacon Sinclair, treasurer of the National Society, lately visited America, with the special view of inquiring into the merits of the common school system. We take the following from his report. First, on the character of the education received by the children:—

Such as were absent (says a Philadelphia report) suffered less by their inattention than many of those whose morals have been thus undesignedly injured at the country's expense!

Another morsel:—

I think (remarked a teacher) I ought to give a little more of moral instruction, for already two of my scholars have been hanged for murder.

The teachers come next; and we are told that the complaints are constant of the "inability of the teacher, his moral habits, and the bad condition of the schools."

Another and still stronger testimony is from the editor of the Massachusetts "Journal of Education," who declares that not one teacher in ten is fit to have the care of children, and expresses his belief that the "State must be shaken to ruins under the present training of American youths."

We have here testimony to three things:—

1. That the common school system does not entice the children who must need education to school. The probability is, that only those who could well afford to pay take advantage of the gratuitous character of the instruction.

2. That it fails to secure the very first condition of good education—namely, good teachers.

3. That under this system, the habits of obedience and the morals of the children are rapidly deteriorating.

We may safely predict, under these circumstances, that this much lauded experiment will soon be relinquished by those who have any care for the best interests of America. Already many of the most influential of the ministers of religion are setting their faces against it. If the churches should follow, the end will not be distant.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Imagine a perfectly level plain, apparently twenty miles wide and 100 miles long, almost surrounded by mountains. Near to the mountains, on the east of the plain, conceive a section of land six miles square laid out as a city, the streets—all of which are much wider than Broadway—regularly laid out and running exactly at right angles to each other, either due north and south or due east and west; they are 130 feet wide; the side walks are 20 feet wide; the blocks are very large, often containing ten acres of land. The city has fifteen streets in one direction and eighteen in the other; they are unpaved, and if much trampled during wet weather must be very muddy. The site of the city gradually slopes from the north to the south; at the present time there is a fresh stream of water running down the sides of every street lying north and south; water from these streams is conveyed into almost every garden in the city for irrigating purposes. Cotton-wood and other trees have been set out along every street; their bright green verdure and shade give a peculiar charm to the smooth and regular thoroughfares. Small foot-bridges have been built over the streams where they intersect the sidewalks. The town is very sparsely covered with houses; in the major part of it there are only two or three little habitations on a square block, and it will be remembered that the blocks are very large. The houses are built close to the sides of the blocks, the rest of the ten acres being tilled as gardens and fields; thus the city at present contains numerous small fields of wheat and some very fine gardens. The houses are all built of adobe sun-dried brick; they are about five inches wide, ten inches long, and four inches thick; they are made of a superior quality of clay for building purposes, and seem to form very substantial structures. The colour of the buildings is a sort of slate white, and, though with an individual house it is not very agreeable, yet it gives to the *tout ensemble* of the city a very lively and pleasant appearance. The buildings look neat and comfortable; they are generally small modest structures, laying no claim to architectural beauty; their style is variegated, but not remarkably so. Probably no other city in the world of this size presents to the eye of the approaching *voyageur* so magnificent a prospect; the exact space it occupies, the streets set as it were in a jewel of rippling brooks which glisten bright as silver in the sunlight, their breadth and regularity, the rows of young verdant trees that border upon them, the lively colour of the houses, the beautiful gardens and orchards, with the small fields, thick covered with flowing wheat, give to it an aspect singularly attractive, especially when it is contrasted with the bordering bleak and barren mountains. This city, so beautiful, so isolated from the rest of the world, at present so full of interest to the world, with its pleasant orchards and gardens, is the work of but ten years, and that, too, in a barren valley, without spontaneous vegetation higher than a willow bush. There were about 15,000 inhabitants in this city before it was depopulated by order of Brigham. In coming into the city yesterday morning we were particularly struck by its quietness. There was none of the hum and stir of business that characterises Gentile towns. The streets were deserted, the houses were deserted, the city was deserted. Though surrounded by houses, we were nevertheless in a place of desert loneliness. The quietness of the grave prevailed where it seemed that thronging thousands and rushing commerce ought to pour their tides along. The windows had been taken out of the major part of

the houses; the doors were locked; everything had been made ready for burning, as the Mormons tell us, if peace had not been achieved before the arrival of the troops. So much for the city in general. Now for its great and marvellous buildings. First, there are Brigham's lion-house and his mansion. They are the first prominent specific objects that attract the traveller's eye on descending from the mountains. They are near the centre of the city, on the square adjoining the temple, and with it occupy the best sites in the town. Brigham's home, in the most densely populated part of the city, occupies a square containing ten acres of land. The entire square is surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high, two feet wide at the top, and four or five feet broad at the bottom. At either side of all the gates, and at short distances along the wall, columns are built up. They are rounded and extend one foot beyond the wall. They are also built two feet higher than the wall. The wall is very substantial; it is built of cut and cobbie stone, with mortar and sand. It must have been constructed at an immense expenditure of time and labour. One in looking at it could not help asking for what on earth was such a great wall erected. An answer suggests itself. Brigham did not know but that at some time there might be a movement of the people against him, so he determined to strongly fortify himself against such an emergency. He might also consider the wall a good safeguard against the escape of an outraged, indignant, or revolting wife. It keeps secret the dark or secret things that transpire within. None can see through or over it; none can enter and none can escape, but whom, when, and how the prophet wills. I asked one of the faithful why the wall was built. He replied, jestingly, "There are many women in there; it is to prevent such Gentiles as you from getting at them." He may have told more truth than he intended to; for his remark, fairly translated, means it is to keep Brigham's women from escaping, for Gentiles would not dream of entering the lion's den to seduce them. Passing east from Temple block, we came, by crossing the street, to the south-west corner of Brigham's block. A tithing-house stands there, in which every man pays the tenth part of his possessions and income to the Church, and is in that and other ways annually robbed of one-fifth of what pertains to him. Continuing east to the centre of the same block we come to Brigham's lion-house. It is two stories high, about twenty-five feet in front, and 100 feet deep; is built in the Gothic style, with peaked gable, and narrow-pointed windows projecting from the steep roof. The high stone wall in front of it completely obstructed my view of the lower part of the house. The first story is built, I believe, of stone, on the ridge of which in front is a well sculptured lion, "resting, but watchful." This is understood to indicate the character of Brigham, for he is known among the Saints as "the Lion of the Lord." The house is said to have cost over 30,000 dollars, and would have cost much more but for Brigham's peculiar method of completing it, which is thus described by an apostate:—"It (the house) was completed and ready for shingling in 1845; the shingles were ready and waiting. At a Sunday meeting in the Tabernacle Brigham announced that he had a mission for all the carpenters, and demanded if they would accept of it. They raised their hands, and were then coolly commanded to 'shingle the lion-house, in the name of the Lord, and by the authority of the holy priesthood.' So Brigham's lion-house was shingled, for, although the carpenters grumbled, still they obeyed." Close by the east side of the lion-house there is a small structure which contains Brigham's office and his clerk's rooms. The building resembles a gentleman's summer-house, only it is smaller. It makes pretensions to considerable architectural beauty, and justifiably too. Close to the east side of the office stands Brigham's mansion. The three buildings—Brigham's lion-house, office, and mansion—probably are connected at the side or rear, though they seem independent from the front. Brigham's mansion is said to be the finest building in the territory. It is a large, handsome adobe building, three stories high, and balconied from ground to roof. It was erected at the cost of 65,000 dollars. It has been plastered on the outside, and the work done remarkably well, for the sides of the house are smooth as ice and dazzlingly white. On the top of the house there is an observatory, surmounted by a bee-hive, which is the Mormon emblem on the territorial seal, and which Gentiles would say is particularly inappropriate, because there are no bees in the territory; but the Saints are ready to overcome incongruities which would master other people. Thus their prophet Brigham has received a revelation direct from God, instructing him where there is a mountain in the territory full of honey, where millions of bees have been for millions of years (in eternal snow) depositing the sweet fruit of their sweaty labour in the exhausted belly of the mountain. Before leaving Brigham's house I should remark that the most of his wives live, or rather have lived, in the lion-house. His senior wife and family live in the mansion. He has some eighteen better halves.—*Utah Correspondent of the New York Herald.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following is a list of candidates who obtained honours at the recent first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Henry Gervis (Exhibition and gold medal), St. Thomas's Hospital; Francis Lloyd (gold medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Francis William Gibson, B.A., University College; Charles James Bracey, Queen's College,

Birmingham. Equal: John Easton, King's College, and Joseph Neeson, Leeds School of Medicine; George Moule Evans, King's College, and Thomas Moreton, St. Thomas's Hospital.

CHEMISTRY.—Geo. J. S. Saunders (Exhibition and gold medal), King's College; John Easton (gold medal), King's College. Equal: George Frederick Atchley, King's College; Joseph Neeson, Leeds School of Medicine. Gregory Haines Atwell, Guy's Hospital. Equal: Henry Gervis, St. Thomas's Hospital; Francis Lloyd, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edward Woakes, St. Thomas's Hospital; Alfred Woodforde, University College.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.—G. F. Atchley (Exhibition and gold medal), King's College; John Easton (gold medal), King's College. Equal: Henry Gervis, St. Thomas's Hospital; George Jas. Symes Saunders, King's College. Edward Woakes, St. Thomas's Hospital; Francis Lloyd, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Charles Joseph Hellicar, Bristol Medical School.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.—Alfred Woodforde, University College; George Frederick Atchley, King's College; Henry Gervis, St. Thomas's Hospital; George James Symes Saunders, King's College.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 25, 1858.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following message was received this morning:—

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FOR THE 'TIMES.'

Newfoundland, Aug. 25, 12.53 A.M.

Greenwich Time.

Verde (?) takes Europa's passengers and mails.

Great rejoicings everywhere were solemnised in the United States on the success of the cable.

Bonfires, fireworks, *feux de joie*, speeches, balls, &c.

Mrs. Eddy, the first and best telegrapher in the States, died to-day.

Pray give us some news for Newfoundland; they are mad for news.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR DUDLEY.—TWELVE LIVES LOST.

(From the Birmingham Daily Post.)

The most serious catastrophe that has ever occurred on a railway in the Midland district took place on Monday night on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, between Round Oak and Brettel-lane stations, a few miles beyond Dudley. By it eleven persons were instantaneously killed, another died a few hours afterwards, several more were so severely injured that their recovery is despaired of, others are maimed for life, and a great number more or less injured. The accident took place under the following circumstances:—On Monday there was a very cheap Sunday-school excursion to Worcester. A special train was announced to leave Wolverhampton for Worcester at 9.15, calling at all stations, for the express purpose of conveying the teachers and children of the various schools to Worcester and back. The fare from Wolverhampton and Stourbridge and all intermediate stations to Worcester and back was 1s. for adults, and 6d. for children; from Hagley, Churchill, Kidderminster, and Worcester it was 8d. for adults, and 4d. for children; and from Droitwich and Farnall Heath 6d. for adults, and 3d. for children. This extraordinary low rate of charges naturally attracted a large number of passengers, and by the time the train arrived at its destination it had been augmented to forty-five carriages, computed to contain nearly 2,000 passengers. The return train was announced to leave Worcester at 6.15 p.m. Those having charge of the arrangements determined to divide the train, and instead of having one monster train propelled by two engines, to have two trains each drawn by one engine. Accordingly, about twenty-five minutes after six o'clock, the first train left Worcester station. It consisted of twenty-nine carriages, closely packed with passengers, and was followed in a quarter of an hour by the second train consisting of sixteen carriages. Each train called at all stations, and all went well with the first until its arrival at Round Oak, which took place about 8.5. There, either just before the train arrived at the station, which is situated on a steep incline, or when it was put in motion to leave the station, twelve or thirteen of the last carriages became detached from the former part of the train by the breaking of the couplings of two of the carriages, and rolled back down the incline towards Brettel-lane with ever-increasing velocity. The guard who occupied the van at the extremity of the train applied his break with all the force of which it was capable, but its power was insufficient to check the retrograde motion of the carriages, which soon attained a very high rate of speed. On arriving at Bug Hole, a little more than half-way to Brettel-lane, they dashed into the second excursion train, which, as before stated, was despatched from Worcester only fifteen minutes after the first, and being a lighter train, naturally gained upon it during the journey. The driver of the second train, perceiving the carriages running back upon him down the incline, and had nearly succeeded in bringing his train to a stand at the time of the collision, thus considerably mitigating the severity of the crash. But as it was the consequences were fearful. The

guard's van and the carriage next to it were split into matchwood, and the second carriage escaped little better. The guard jumped out just before the collision occurred, and escaped without injury; but the effect upon the passengers crowded in the two shattered carriages was dreadful. The scene that ensued it is impossible to describe. Fragments of the crushed and broken carriages, mutilated human forms, some still in death, some writhing in their last agonies, others seriously but not fatally hurt, shrieking with pain and terror, were commingled in a general *melée*, hardly distinguishable amid the darkness and the dust occasioned by the collision. The following is a list of killed and wounded so far as could be ascertained:—

KILLED.

Joseph Pitt, scrap merchant, of Princes'-end.

William Moor, pudler, of Princes'-end.

Frederick Thoms, of Dudley.

B. Skelding, huckster, of Princes'-end. Died under an operation.

— Skelding, wife of the above.

— Skelding, son of the above.

Francis Mills, furnace-man, of Princes'-end.

— Williams, boatman, of Worcester.

Richard Moor, of Tipton. Killed by a splinter running into his heart.

The body of a woman far advanced in pregnancy, lies at the Swan Inn, Moor-lane, not claimed. The head of this unfortunate person is in such a battered condition, that it will be impossible to recognise her, except by her dress.

At the Cock Inn, Moor-lane, lie the bodies of a man and woman, who at the time we were on the spot had not been claimed.

The following list comprises the injured who have not been removed from the neighbourhood:—

William Harley, tailor, Dudley. Injury not ascertained.

Richard Wassall, of Princes'-end. Injury to the head.

Joseph Webb, Bradley-lane, near Coseley Church.

Broken leg and toe amputated.

William Kendrick, Princes'-end. Broken leg.

Sarah Ann Whitmore. Slightly injured.

Ader Smith, forgerman, from Coseley. Arm broken, and back badly hurt.

Miss Bevan and Mrs. Wycherley, sisters. Badly injured.

Henry James, forgerman, of Coseley. Back badly hurt.

Samuel Starkey, Dudley. Badly bruised, back supposed to be broken.

Lydia Canser, of Princes'-end. Seriously hurt about the head.

Mary Lones, of Princes'-end. Collar-bone broken, and chest badly bruised.

Edward Jones, of Dudley Port. Leg fractured.

Elizabeth Hyde. Body much bruised.

Thomas Brett, of Daisy Bank. Collar-bone fractured, in a dangerous state.

Charles Turner, blacksmith, Daisy Bank. Side cut open, and lungs protruding, cannot survive.

Ann Fisher, of Princes'-end. Bruised about chest, and arm injured.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—This morning's papers publish Mr. Bright's official report of the paying out of the Atlantic Telegraph cable from the *Agamemnon*. For the public the document has lost its main interest. It is stated that the greatest depth obtained was about 600 miles from Valentia and was 2,400 fathoms. The amount of slack paid out, he says, amounted to 22 per cent. upon the distance run. "Less might have been laid, but I considered it desirable to ensure the cable laying everywhere on the bottom, that ample slack should be used to cover any irregularities within the bounds of probability."

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.—The Edinburgh city clergy are at their old game of prosecutions. Another batch of fifty persons has been summoned by the annuity-tax collector, and the cases are to be heard on Friday the 6th inst. The clergy have not taken warning by the late decision of Parliament on the question of the principalships of the universities, and the very narrow majority of one by which the Annuity-tax Bill was lost, and seem resolved to defy public opinion, and to exact the uttermost farthing of their gains from those who receive no benefit from their services, and who utterly reject their ministrations. We are glad to know that so many of the citizens refuse to pay this most odious impost, until, at least, the clergy have shown to the world whether they most resemble the grasping priesthood of Rome, or the humble and devout minister of God who is content with the free-will offerings of his people. The prosecution of fifty Dissenters for refusing to contribute to the affluence of a small number of state priests is certainly an extraordinary sight to be witnessed in this summer of 1858.—*Edinburgh Express*.

REGATE ELECTION.—Mr. Wilkinson has again appeared as a candidate, and held a crowded meeting on Monday, in the Town Hall. Mr. Edwin James also was present, and an amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority that he was the better candidate of the two.

MR. AYRTON, M.P., IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.—Yesterday evening a public meeting of the electors of the Tower Hamlets was held at the Beaumont Literary Institution, Mile-end-road, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Ayrton, one of the members for the borough, a statement with regard to his proceedings in Parliament during the last session. Mr. Nathaniel Powell occupied the chair. At the close of Mr. Ayrton's speech Mr. R. Charles, jun., moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting has listened to the address of Mr. Ayrton in review of the last session of Parliament and on other

subjects of general importance with great satisfaction; that it has entire confidence in him as the representative of the borough in Parliament, and on behalf of the constituents generally it begs to tender its best thanks to that gentleman for the independence with which he has maintained his position in Parliament, and for the kindness he evinces in annually meeting the inhabitants of the borough at the conclusion of each session of Parliament.

Mr. H. J. Hollingsworth seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Bucknell, the young man who was convicted at the late assizes of the double murder of his grandfather and grandmother at Cressh, near Taunton, was yesterday hanged in front of the county gaol. The condemned denied to the last moment that he had committed any murder.

NEAPOLITAN PRISONERS.

A portion of the foreign press has lately fallen into gross error in regard to many incidents connected with Naples. One of the most recent statements of this kind is that which is published on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, that Settembrini, in accordance with his own request, has been permitted to go into perpetual exile. Nothing of the kind. Poor Settembrini is still confined in the island of St. Stefano; and his wife, who went to Genoa during the summer to see her son, has not been permitted to return. Madame Poggi, the unfortunate mother of one of the Salerno prisoners, condemned to twenty-five years in irons in the island of Favignana, has just been ordered out of the kingdom. She is to leave in eight days. The poor woman is in despair at leaving a country in which her only son is confined. No motive was given for the command. The only answer was, that it was by superior orders. Tjani, the advocate of Salerno, has been compelled to make over his briefs to other advocates. He is confined to the little town of Vietri, his profession ruined, and his future prospects blasted. Nicotera still continues in prison in Vicaria, and is confined, I am informed, in a room without a light—where those who are condemned to death are placed. Many of those condemned to simple imprisonment were sent off on foot to Reggio. His Majesty is still at Ischia, and, as a proof of the extraordinary precautions taken by the police, I may instance the following case:—As the King was driving the other day, a man held up his hand with a petition. His Majesty ordered him to be brought, and received his petition. Directly afterwards he was seized by the gendarmes, severely beaten, and thrown into prison, where, after four days' confinement, his friends could obtain no information about him.—*Letter from Naples in the Daily News*.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

We have advices from Quebec to the 14th inst. The ministerial crisis in Canada was at an end. The new cabinet had been constituted. The Hon. John Ross is the President of the Council; George E. Cartier, Attorney-General for Lower Canada; John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General for Upper Canada. Parliament was to be prorogued on the day the Indian sailed.

We have New York journals of the 12th inst. The Atlantic cable still continued to absorb public attention. The Common Council of New York city were about to commemorate the successful laying of the submarine cable by a public banquet to Mr. Field and Captain Hudson, with fireworks and illuminations. The firemen were to have a grand torch-light procession.

The steamer *St. Louis* had arrived at New York with California dates to July 20. She reported the *Star of the West* en route for the same destination, with about 1,500,000 dols. in gold, including 25,000 dols. from Fraser River for England. The Fraser River excitement in San Francisco had slightly abated, but the emigration nevertheless continued large, as many as forty vessels having sailed within a fortnight. The accounts from the new diggings were still very encouraging. It was estimated that as many as 30,000 persons had emigrated to the new gold fields.

In Oregon the Legislature had chosen Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith United States senators, in anticipation of the admission of the territory into the Union by the last Congress. The Indians had been tolerably quiet. General Clarke was organising an active campaign against the savages.

The expedition from the United States against Paraguay was expected to be ready to sail in about six weeks.

Dates from the city of Mexico to July 6 had reached New York. Still another revolution had taken place in the capital. The *New York Herald*, in commenting upon the subject, says:—"A few days since we had intelligence that ex Governor Juan Jose Baez had been arrested and thrown into prison in the city of Mexico. Now we learn that this imprisonment has been followed by a revolution, and his investiture with the supreme power of the state."

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Notwithstanding that the supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very moderate, the demand for most kinds was in a sluggish state. In prices, however, compared with Monday, very little change took place. The general condition of the samples was good. We were again extensively supplied with foreign wheat. Millers generally showed no disposition to increase their stocks; hence the business doing was limited, at about stationary prices. There was a steady consumptive demand for both English and foreign barley, at full quotations. Malt sold at previous rates, with a fair demand. Prime sound oats were in good request, at full prices; but low and damp parcels of foreign moved off slowly, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour sold at Monday's currency.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

SUMMARY.

UNEXPECTED news of the settlement of our dispute with China has arrived by way of St. Petersburg, nearly a month in advance of the ordinary mail. On the 27th of June the demands of the French and English Plenipotentiaries were acceded to by the Imperial Commissioners. The ports are to be opened to foreigners, liberty to the Christian religion is granted, consular establishments are to be permitted, diplomatic agents established at Peking, and France and England have obtained a considerable indemnity. Upon this important intelligence we have commented below. From India, also, the news is cheering. For the first time this year past we have a mail without any records of bloodshed. But the account of the attack on the Wesleyan Mission House at Madras is, we fear, only the beginning of troubles arising out of Heathen opposition to the spread of Christianity. The enthusiastic reception of the news of the laying down of the Atlantic Telegraph cable in the United States and Canada contrasts strongly with our own apparent apathy on the subject. Here, the great event of the present century has evoked no public demonstrations—nothing to compare with the excitement of a royal progress, an Imperial visit, or a change of Ministry. There, the whole Continent is in a state of fervid rejoicing, which has found expression in *feux de joie*, public meetings, banquets, bonfires, fireworks, and torch-light processions. Yet it would be unjust to assume that Englishmen do not adequately appreciate the magnitude of the achievement which has united the Old and New World by the electric chain. Something is to be set down to national reserve, still more to the fact that our upper and middle classes are for the most part "out of town," and that public celebrations with us require a good deal of preparation. But it will be pleasant to find that our trans-Atlantic cousins are not allowed to rejoice alone. The latest intelligence by mail reaches to the 13th inst.; by the submarine cable to yesterday midnight. The one tells of public demonstrations organised—the other of their actual occurrence. One item of news from the New World, 2,000 miles distant, is as follows:—"Mrs. Eddy, the first and best telegrapher in the States, died to-day." However the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race may differ in their public celebrations, they will equally unite with President Buchanan in the earnest hope, that the Atlantic Telegraph may, under the blessing of Heaven, "prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilisation, liberty, and law throughout the world." Simultaneously we hear of the deplorable financial difficulties of Turkey, which, with intestine disorders, threaten a dissolution of the empire, and of the conclusion of the Paris Conference on the Danubian Principalities, the outlying provinces of the Porte. In spite of these prolonged consultations of diplomatists for the benefit of their protégé at Constantinople, the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire" becomes more and more difficult to preserve. Nor will the new constitution for the Principalities elaborated at Paris conduce to that end. Austria and

England have carried their point in preventing a union of the provinces under one government; but France and Russia have no reason to be dissatisfied with a scheme of organisation which will eventually realise that favourite object. Though Moldavia and Wallachia are to have separate Hospodars elected by their respective assemblies, their political institutions are to be identical, and there is to be a court of justice with jurisdiction over both provinces. The two states are virtually independent of Turkey; the rights of the Porte being limited to a simple investiture of the elected Hospodars. One excellent feature of the new scheme is the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the Boyards, the local aristocracy. But, whatever institutions may be imposed upon the Danubian Principalities by favour of the Great Powers, those provinces will no doubt continue to be the battle field of rival diplomatists and the scene of foreign intrigue.

Summary vengeance has been inflicted upon the population of Jeddah for the recent massacre of French and English inhabitants. Captain Pullen's demand for satisfaction, having been evaded, the guns of the *Cyclops* opened upon the city, and the bombardment continued at intervals in spite of the Governor's entreaty to await the appearance of Ismail Pacha. The Turkish commander, with Egyptian troops, arrived while the bombardment was going on, and proceeded to satisfy the demands of France and England by ordering eleven of the murderers to be executed in sight of the town and shipping of the port. The conduct of Captain Pullen in thus precipitately opening fire upon the town requires explanation.

The Round Oak railway station, near Worcester, was on Monday the scene of a shocking tragedy. "A cheap Sunday School excursion train" had brought some 2,000 persons to that city from Wolverhampton and other stations. On the return trip the immense train was divided in two—the heavier portion being despatched only a quarter-of-an-hour before the other. Unhappily, at Round Oak station, where there is a steep incline, a set of coupling irons connected with the foremost train from some unexplained cause broke loose, and a dozen of the hindmost carriages were separated, ran down the incline, and dashed into the second train. The consequences were fearful. The guard's van and the two carriages next to it are described as having been "split into matchwood." Eleven of the passengers were killed on the spot, another shortly after died, and many more were seriously maimed. "Fragments of the crushed and broken carriages, mutilated human forms, some still in death, some writhing in their last agonies, others seriously but not fatally hurt, shrieking with pain and terror, were commingled in a general *mêlée*, hardly distinguishable amid the darkness and the dust occasioned by the collision." No doubt a searching inquiry will be instituted into this shocking catastrophe, upon which it would be premature to express an opinion.

SUCCESS THE TEST OF MORALITY

THE Court of Peking has yielded. A telegram from the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, informs us that a courier who left Tien-sin on the 27th of June, overland, has brought news that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia, identical in its general bases with those concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are open, the free exercise of the Christian religion allowed, the establishment of consuls admitted, and also the sending of diplomatic agents to Peking, if necessary. France and England have obtained a considerable pecuniary indemnity. The *Times* claps its wings, and crows a long and loud crow of triumph.

We have knocked down our man with far less trouble than was to have been expected—with too little trouble, indeed, for the taste of the leading journal. "It is too easy for glory." But, having done the deed—having scared the Emperor of China into hasty submission to all our demands—who is to find fault with us? Now that the event has declared for the aggressors, "who," as the *Times* asks, "who were at that time" (namely, in the spring of last year) "the true advocates of an enlightened policy, and the protectors of the weak against the strong?" "Have I not got the spoil," asks the burglar, "without being driven to do murder?" What an opiate that for a queasy conscience! Aye! count your gains, man, if you would obliterate from your mind all traces of self-dissatisfaction. "A gold watch! Who called me villain? And a chest of plate, too! Why, even my churlish uncle will be compelled to own that I had reasons for breaking into these premises. And the ready permission of the gov'nor, extracted from him by a pistol held close at his ears, that I may have any intercourse I please, in future, with the old man's game-keepers, without a word of question as to what I want with them." 'Tis

clear that Heaven smiled upon my undertaking. Why should I be ashamed of it? Who questions its morality? It has succeeded. It will make me rich. Can more triumphant justification be pleaded?" This, in substance, is the strain of the *Times* on the unexpected success in China. The Emperor's weakness, or worldly-wisdom, is a garment that "hides a multitude of sins."

"A few shells thrown upon the walls of Canton," says the *Times*, "a little rattling of cannon from some gun-boats in the Peiho, and lo! this Chinese Emperor is at our feet." They who, like Sir James Graham, "thought we could not do it," will find it hard to "show a decent resignation under this unexampled success." But they who, with Lord Derby "thought we ought not to do it," "must be in a much more uncomfortable state of mind." We copy the precise words of our moralising contemporary, lest our readers should imagine that we are trying to palm off upon them a fiction. Yes! Lord Derby was guilty of avowing, under the meridian ascendancy of Palmerston, "I am an advocate for weakness against power, for perplexed and bewildered barbarians against the arrogant demands of overweening self-styled civilisation." Well, now that power has, in the usual course of things, prevailed against weakness, and civilisation has enforced her arrogant demands, ought not Lord Derby to be ashamed of having ever given utterance to such ignoble sentiments? "Who can unwillingly forget the burning indignation of John Bright, the rhetorical exaggerations of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden's horror, Mr. Roundell Palmer's admonition to let the Chinese do as they pleased, or Mr. Milner Gibson's ingenious suggestion to submit the matter to the arbitration of the Emperor of China?" And now comes a passage which, for downright chuckling, self-satisfied scoundrelism, was never yet surpassed by a Missouri planter. "Had Manchester and the school of politicians that arose under her protection had their own way, matters would still be proceeding in the old Chinese groove, Yeh would still be offering rewards for barbarian heads, the Canton factories would be the site of a Chinese tea-garden, and the dwellers at Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai, would live secure under the paternal protection of some local Mandarin. In Manchester itself, closely shut factories would testify to the political sagacity of John Bright, and the workpeople would starve contentedly and read the speeches of Mr. Milner Gibson. If, instead of all this, *machinery should be multiplied and work should be plentiful*, the sin is not on the head of Manchester, neither is it on Sheffield; nor does it rest on the head of Gladstone, or on the heart of Lord Derby. Let them be comforted to know that, apart from the share which Lord Palmerston and his colleagues must fairly take, the crime rests with those who have been denounced as 'a profligate press, and a deluded people!'" One further quotation, and we have done. We take it from the City article. "The announcement in the *Moniteur* of the bloodless termination of hostilities in China, by a treaty which secures the triumph of the vigorous policy of Lord Palmerston, and provides for free commercial intercourse and the payment of an indemnity to England and France, has caused a further improvement in the funds."

Hurrah for the morality of the press and the people of England, if it be fitly represented, on this occasion, by the *Times*! It was the morality of Redpath, until he was detected. It is the morality of every swaggering, swindling rascal in the metropolis, whilst he manages to fill his purse, and keep his person out of the gripe of law. It was the morality of Falstaff when he learnt that his associate "minions of the moon" had really succeeded in their enterprise at Gads-hill. But it is seldom so unblushingly avowed. "Hypocrisy," it is said, "is the homage which vice pays to virtue." It is a kind of homage which the *Times* thinks quite superfluous. That journal patronises rather "the policy that pays." Is it, or is it not, honest to fish in this gentleman's preserve, is a question which can only be answered by another—namely, what have you caught? If your sport has been extraordinary, what is the use of discussing stupid and obsolete questions about *meum* and *tuum*? If, in addition to poaching, you have knocked the proprietor on the head, or frightened him into fits, save your conscience, and save your reputation, by bringing home with you enough to excite the envy of all the scamps in the neighbourhood! Banter your brother, who questioned the morality of such free-and-easy methods of supplying one's wants! Ridicule your wife, who hinted that she could not find a justification for your trespass either in the Old or New Testament. Ask your least unscrupulous neighbours to dinners, and serve up your stolen fish to them with expressions of compassion for the weakness of their faith in the right of might!

Let it not be supposed that we have any objec-

tion to free commercial intercourse with China, or, indeed, to any of the terms we have exacted from the Court of Peking, in themselves considered. Nor have we, to revert to the foregoing illustration, any objection to a fish dinner. But we are old-fashioned and foolish enough to care how we come by what we like, and to believe that there are many things, reasonable enough in themselves, which ought to be foregone if they cannot be had without violating the commonest rules of international morality. Whether we were right or wrong in our quarrel with China, is a problem which must ever be independent of the event just now announced. For the present, we may reap from the vain ambition of Sir John Bowring, an unexpectedly profitable result. But, at least, let us have the decency to distinguish between the principle of honesty, and the circumstance of gain. A prig does not cease to be a prig, because the ring which he has just purloined, and which he took to be paste, turns out to bear a diamond of the first water. "Commercial intercourse with China" is, no doubt, a splendid prize, and one which most of us can fully appreciate. But until we adopt the morals of a blackleg, we shall not confound, as though they were identical, the two queries, "What have we got?" and "How did we come by it?"

SCOTTISH DRUNKENNESS.

A RESPECTABLE northern contemporary, the *Scottish Press*, has managed to set not a few newspaper editors and others by the ears, by the publication of an article reviewing the operation of what is known as the Forbes Mackenzie Act of 1854. We dare say all our readers are acquainted with the purpose of this act: it was passed to aid in putting down the notorious drunkenness of a large portion of the town population of Scotland. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie's cure for this ill that the Scottish flesh seems to be so peculiarly heir to, was to restrict the Sunday trade of publichouses. The idea was not a novel one, and with reference to the same evil it had been acted upon in this country more than a hundred years ago. At the suggestion of a House of Commons Committee, appointed in 1751, to take into consideration the most effectual means of repressing crime, the first "Tippling Act" restricting the sale of spirituous liquors was passed. We all know how it operated:—there was never a more drunken or licentious population than that of England during the latter half of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Forbes Mackenzie did for Scotland, in 1854, what Sir John Fielding and others suggested for England in 1751. He procured an act restricting the sale of spirituous liquors, in other words, a "Tippling Act" for the Scottish people. Well, what has been its operation? The *Scottish Press*, quoting a Parliamentary return procured by Mr. Dunlop, and just published, answers in effect:—It has not decreased the drunkenness, and it has increased the immorality of the people. Our contemporary has put the case very skilfully, and although some inaccuracies of detail and some omissions of other considerations have been established against him, the general conclusion that the Act has failed is convincingly proved. The case is an important one as illustrative of one of the latest attempts to make a people moral by act of Parliament, and the details, although they deal with excise returns, possess a painfully vivid interest as indicative of the drinking and domestic habits of life in the north country.

In Scotland alone there were consumed in the two years of 1851-52, before Mr. Mackenzie's Act came into operation, no fewer than 13,828,539 gallons of whisky. In 1857-1858 there were consumed 13,975,226 gallons. As large figures are confusing, we will just state that this gives an average of very nearly three gallons of spirits to every inhabitant, from the oldest man or woman down to the infant of a day, in this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

Now, on the face of these figures, it appears that the consumption of whisky has rather diminished than increased during the last four years, but another element in the calculation has to be introduced. For the thirteen and odd millions of gallons in 1851-2 there was paid a duty of 2,535,231*l.*, but in 1857-8, for about the same quantity there was paid a duty of 5,590,089*l.* The explanation is, that in the former years whisky was subject to a duty of only three shillings and eightpence a gallon, while in the latter years the duty was eight shillings a gallon.

And the selling price was increased in proportion to the increase of duty? Not at all, good reader! Whisky, says the *Scottish Press*, was sold at threepence a gill in 1851: in 1858 it is being sold at only fourpence for the same quantity; whereas, to correspond with the increased duty and the corresponding increase of the wholesale charge, its price should be fivepence. Our contemporary works the problem that is

left by these awkwardly discordant figures in the same way that we work the great milk problem in London. To thirteen million gallons of whisky, costing, with duty, 7,802,842*l.*, add two million gallons of water, charged at the low figure of 1,116,666*l.*, or rather more than half-a-crown a quart, and you have the exact totals required, viz.,

Paid for whisky, duty, and water, in	
1857 and 1858	£8,919,500
1851 and 1852	4,494,274

Excess for the same quantity paid in 1857-8 24,425,234

Our contemporary has probably a little overstated his case at this point, but the general results are unquestionably correct. Neither the Act nor the increase of duty has led to any decrease in the quantity of whisky consumed; on the other hand, a great decrease has taken place in the quality, and, what our contemporary has overlooked, an alarming increase in one description of immorality. For, with every dram now dealt out to the customer there is a lie told. No smaller quantity of poison—if you like to call it so—is taken by the consumer, but a vast addition of lying is practised by the dealer. He sells for pure spirit what he knows to be anything but pure spirit. We wish we could believe that the only addition was water, but we have too high an appreciation of our Scottish fellow-countrymen as connoisseurs of whisky to believe that they could be deceived by such a mixture. More probably, the spirit is not simply weakened but absolutely injured by chemical admixtures, which witnesses on the adulterations of Food have described as no other than the most corroding poisons. It is an obvious reflection that the Act under review is not responsible for this result, but if the result has arisen through its operations nothing can be done but to set it down as a part of its fruit.

Another feature in this case, however, should not be lost sight of. With an actually increased consumption of, and an enormous increase in the price paid for, whisky, there has unquestionably been a decrease in the number of whisky shops and a very great decrease in the number of cases of drunkenness presented before the police magistrates. It follows that the whisky must be consumed at home instead of in the public-house. One or two journals have, in consequence, assumed that there must be a decrease in drunken habits and a corresponding improvement in public virtue and private manners. But, as there is a possibility of getting drunk at home, where the policeman cannot interfere, and as drunkenness at home is infinitely worse in its moral effects on a family than drunkenness in the dram-shop with its punishment in the gaol, we can scarcely see how either morals or manners can have been improved by this more private tippling.

The truth is, that laws such as Mr. Mackenzie's can only reform public manners. This, for a time, they successfully accomplish. The sumptuary laws of Massachusetts and Geneva were equally successful in their time in putting down extravagances of dress and living, but that they wrought any permanent reform in the habits of the people is more than we can say. The State-street of the Puritan and the Grand Quai of the Calvinistic capital now vie with Paris in the most luxurious and fantastic extravagance of costume. Such legislative acts, however, are useful in a way that is not perhaps intended by their authors. As most laws are the embodiment and expressions of public opinion they serve to declare what that opinion is. Such declarations must always exert a powerful indirect influence. Men shrink from practising what they know to be condemned by the moral suffrages of mankind. It may happen, indeed, that to save their public credit, legislators may agree upon a law condemning the very practice in which they most indulge, as Mr. Sheridan once, with a shameless audacity, accounted for the lofty tone of morality for which his public speeches were remarkable, by saying that it was intended as a compensation to society for the profligacy of his private life. Usually, however, laws inculcating the practice of morality are as mile-stones on the path of public virtue. They indicate how far public opinion has travelled. If the law-makers would but reflect that they arrived thus far themselves, without the aid of any prohibitory enactments, they might believe it possible for others to reach the same goal under the same guidance of their own moral convictions and self-control.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

We have intelligence from America of two important events—the rejection of the pro-slavery constitution by the people of Kansas, and the virtual overthrow of the theocratic despotism of Brigham Young in the Salt Lake City.

On the 1st of August—auspicious day for such an act—the population of Kansas, in the rejection, by an overwhelming majority, of the Lecompton constitution, decreed the freedom of their state for all time to come. "Accept this constitution," said Congress in effect by "the English com-

promise," as it is called; "and you shall have large grants of land for state purposes, and immediate admission to the Union. Reject it, and you will be denied these boons, and have to wait till your population is doubled before you are allowed to become a sovereign state." The freemen of Kansas have spurned the disgraceful bribe, and indignantly refused to sell the cause of freedom for five million of acres and immediate recognition as a state. Though the result was anticipated, it must be a sore discomfiture to the pro-slavery party, and a cutting rebuke to the Federal Legislature which could stoop to pass an act insulting to the morality of the nation and unprecedented in parliamentary history.

But the free soilers of Kansas have won only half the battle. Had they adopted a slave constitution, they would have at once been admitted to the privileges of a state. Will Congress now formally refuse their application to enter the American commonwealth, under a new and equitable organisation? The Supreme Court of Appeal have deliberately decreed that the principle, "once a slave, always a slave," is part of American law, and that the fugitive slave may be hunted down in any free state and carried back to bondage. But if Congress refused to admit Kansas under a free constitution it will go a step beyond even the venal judges who gave that iniquitous decision, in subverting the freedom of the Republic. Such an act would be a direct insult to one half of the Union, a legislative decree of pains and penalties against free soil sentiments, and a direct recognition by the Supreme Council of the Nation of the justice of slavery. So gross a violation of the moral sense and religious convictions of the American people would be a sad corollary to the "Great Revival" of 1858.

While, however, the Central Government has been energetic in proscribing civil freedom in Kansas, it has thus far tolerated Mormonism and its abominations in Utah. That rebellious state has been threatened with military invasion, not because of its recognition of polygamy, but for having set Federal authority at defiance. The Mormons have succumbed to General Johnston, who was by the last accounts encamped in the neighbourhood of the Great Salt Lake City. After a partial flight the Mormon population had returned to their homes, and submitted to the authority of the United States officers. The power of Brigham Young as civil head of this strange colony of the wilderness has ceased, and Governor Cummings succeeds him to administer the laws of the Union, in place of the despotic edicts of the Mormon autocrat. Without the aid of the sword, Brigham Young's spiritual thunderbolts will be comparatively harmless. It is satisfactory to find that President Buchanan has been able to break up the revolting system of terrorism that prevailed in the Salt Lake City, and that he has given freedom to its citizens without the effusion of blood. But when Utah territory applies for admission into the Union, the delicate question will arise whether Mormonism shall be tolerated by the laws of the Republic, and its "domestic institution" treated with as much deference as the buying and selling of negroes in the Southern States. The practice of polygamy is by no means so great a violation of Christianity and social right as degrading our fellow-men to the level of cattle. It remains to be seen how this curious problem will be solved by the wisdom of Congress.

If the elect of the millions of American citizens reflects the sentiments of his constituents they have indeed reached a fearful depth of moral degradation. President Buchanan, leader of the Mormons and their abominations, reserves the terrors of the law for the free soil citizens of Kansas. A great part of the troops intended to punish the rebellion of the one were stopped on the way that they might put down the other. Polygamy may be connived at, the border ruffianism of Missourians not only tolerated but supported till a Lecompton iniquity is completed; but for those who refuse to tolerate the crime of slavery, is reserved the full measure of executive vengeance. Their rights are invaded, their property destroyed, their lives threatened, their decision to stand by the principles embodied in the first article of the United States vitiated with penalties and exclusion from the commonwealth of State. "Free America" has sanctioned a greater outrage upon our common humanity than is embodied in the acts of any European despot. A King Bomba pays homage to laws and justice by practising his cruelties in secret—Congress records its condemnation of equal rights on the statute book of the Republic.

THE BALLOT MOVEMENT.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Ballot Society are adopting vigorous measures to bring that question thoroughly before the public. They earnestly requested co-operation from friends in the country, and offer advice and assistance

to local supporters. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee the draft of a bill was adopted for establishing the Ballot. It was also reported that in the Provincial Council of Wellington, New Zealand, on the 9th April, the following resolution had been proposed:—"That in the opinion of this council, the provisions for taking the votes at the election for members to serve in the provincial council are not such as to secure purity of election and independence from corruption and intimidation, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure by operation of law the introduction of vote by Ballot." The motion was assented to unanimously; the only two members who would have voted against the motion leaving the house. In connexion with this intelligence the following resolution was adopted by the committee of the Ballot Society:—"That this committee congratulates the friends of free and protected voting on the adoption by another British colony of the vote by Ballot, and expresses its conviction that no factions combinations can long withhold from the people of this country the protection of the franchise, enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen, not under the cold shade of aristocracy."

Spirit of the Press.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT OF TURKEY.—No Government was ever more imperatively called upon to exercise the most searching economy than the Government of Turkey. If money were not wanting, there is no reason why the resources of the country should not be increased to an incalculable extent by the introduction of all the appliances of European civilisation. If money were not wanting, an army and a police might be maintained possessing enough of discipline and of power to render the country a safe habitation for the European emigrant. But the revenue of Turkey is miserably small, only some eight millions. Out of that sum the Sovereign is allowed the very ample amount of 1,200,000*l.* for his Civil List. So far, however, from contenting himself with a sum nearly four times as large as that allotted to the Queen of these islands, the Sultan, and those who act in his name, seem inclined to lay their hands upon the remaining resources of the State. We hear of the most extravagant purchases of jewellery at the very time when the old jewellery is being pawned, of a new palace at Toheragan estimated to cost two millions and a half, and seven other palaces and five kiosks, estimated to cost altogether ten millions. Such an expenditure in the present state of Turkey trenches on the very verge of insanity. The Government is already in debt above a million to the army, a considerable sum to the navy, and its permanent officials are paid by Treasury-bonds, which can only be converted into money by submitting to a discount of 7 per cent., while articles of the first necessity for the palace are left unpaid for, and the obligations of the Civil List amount to at least four millions. It is only due to the Turks to say that, whatever their faults, they are not blind to the fatal results sure to follow this inconceivable folly. Complaints are loud and frequent, but the Turkish constitution provides no means by which the people can remonstrate with their Sovereign, and it is to be feared these murmurs never reach the ears of the Prince whose deliberations they should influence. The great competition for office among the Ministers of the Sultan has placed the most absolute power in his hands, and it is to be feared that the highest positions in the State have been put up to a shameful auction, the successful bidder at which is the Minister who allows the largest portion of the revenues of the State to be diverted from the public service to indulge the pleasures or caprices of the Sultan. —*Times*.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—The number of crimes committed and made known to the police in 1857 was 57,273. The number of persons apprehended, 32,031; of persons committed or bailed for trial, 17,861. This is one of the most startling statements in the book; for, deducting the apprehensions which ended in a discharge before the magistrates, it would seem that the alleged criminals against whom so much as a preliminary charge could be substantiated, stood to the crimes committed in the proportion of less than one to three; so that a formidable amount of crime must escape punishment altogether. What adds to the difficulty, when we attempt an analysis, is that if one person is often engaged in several crimes prior to apprehension, it is equally clear that several persons are often engaged in or apprehended for one and the same crime. As might be inferred, the proportional number of apprehensions is largest as regards crimes against the person. For robbery and attempts to rob, there are 864 apprehensions to 1,029 offences committed; for burglary, housebreaking, &c., the proportion is 2,084 to 5,428. The summary convictions form a class apart, and since the recent extension of magisterial authority, a very numerous one. The number of males proceeded against summarily in 1857 was 291,000; of females, 78,203; being a proportion of rather less than four to one. Of these, 192,235 males and 41,524 females were convicted. It is justly observed that offences tried before justices represent rather the vices than the crimes of the population. Accordingly, we find that amongst these summary convictions there were, for assault, 60,706 males, and 15,323 females; for drunkenness, 54,982 males, and 20,877 females; for vagrancy, 18,782 males, and 13,216 females. The majority of both sexes (143,463) were

let off with a slight fine; about a third were subjected to imprisonment; 525 were whipped, and 768 sent to reformatory schools. It will be remembered that the summary jurisdiction of magistrates includes all the minor description of trespasses committed in shooting or fishing, or in apple or turnip stealing, to which the juvenile portion of the community are prone. On a comparison of former years, so far as the facts can be ascertained, it appears that there has been an increase of offences against the person, and of offences with violence against property; likewise of forgery and offences against the currency, with the exception of bank-note forgeries, which have decreased. "Since 1848," to adopt the very words of the Return, "there has been not a single commitment for any offence against the Crown or the Government, nothing bearing the stamp of treason, sedition, or seditious riot, though the year just past was one of trial to the labouring classes." We intreat our cotemporaries to co-operate with us in making this statement known to every civilised community throughout the globe. It may help to prove that, if a free Parliament and an unfettered press may occasionally ruffle the surface of opinion, and create a semblance of discontent, they leave the heart of the people sound, and offer a better security for the permanence of a throne than all the repressive laws that ever were imagined by despotism. —*Examiner*.

MISSIONARIES AND MOBS IN INDIA.—The *Daily News*, referring to the attack on the Methodist Mission House in Madras, of which a full account appears in another part of our columns, says:—"On a former occasion we have stated the reasons why the attitude of the Anglo-Indian authorities as regards the Christian missionaries and the adherents of the old religions ought to be strictly impartial and neutral. It is now requisite to declare, as uncompromisingly, that every Christian missionary is entitled to the full protection of law against any violence from individuals or mobs. We are perfectly aware that the mere toleration and protection of missionaries by the Government are certain to give umbrage to the ignorant and the bigoted among the natives. We know that the preaching of the Christian faith is certain to give rise to commotions in many districts for a long course of time. This is the inevitable result of the first promulgation of any views that run counter to the cherished opinions of a nation. But if the dissemination of new views were to be prohibited because hatred of them may stir the prejudiced and violent to mobs and riots, all progress and improvement would become impossible. Our Blessed Lord foretold that His religion would be thus received in every country where it was preached for the first time, when He declared that He had not come to send peace on earth but a sword. Believing, as we do, that truth is surest to triumph when all opinions are fairly and dispassionately canvassed, we would maintain the right of Christian missionaries in India to be protected in their ministrations, even though we did not believe in Christianity. As Christians by deliberate conviction—as profoundly impressed with the belief that Christianity alone can truly civilise the Hindoos—we are doubly anxious that the missionaries should meet with no obstruction. It is no lukewarmness in the cause of Christian missions that has induced us to protest against Government patronage of them, but the conviction that Government patronage would be destructive of true Christianity."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The first item of intelligence transmitted through the Atlantic telegraph is a disaster. On Saturday the following despatches were published:—

COLLISION IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN BETWEEN THE EUROPA AND ARABIA.

NO LIVES LOST.

22, Old Broad-street, London, Friday Afternoon.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company having received from Newfoundland the following intelligence, have felt it their duty to publish it, with a view to allay the anxiety of the friends of the passengers by the *Europa* and *Arabia*. Further particulars have been asked for, and will be published if received:—

(BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.)

"The *Europa* and *Arabia* have had a collision. One of them has put into St. John's, Newfoundland. No lives lost. All well."

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

22, Old Broad-street, Friday Evening.

The Message asking Newfoundland for further particulars was despatched from London at five o'clock this afternoon, and the following reply was received back from Newfoundland at half-past seven.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

"*Arabia* in collision with *Europa* off Cape Race on Saturday last.

"*Arabia* on her way to New York—slightly injured. *Europa* lost her bowsprit and outwater stern-spring; will remain in St. John's, Newfoundland, for ten days from the 16th.

"*Persia* calls at St. John's for mails and passengers. No loss of life or limb."

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

The New York papers were full of despatches, letters, reports, and leading articles relating to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition. The public both of the United States and of Canada had been wrought to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and their delight manifested itself in illuminations, torch-light processions, military parades, salvos of artillery, and numerous other demonstrations. It is difficult, indeed, to convey, without

borrowing a great deal from their journals, an idea of the excitement which prevailed. The news reached New York on the 5th inst. Within a few hours two despatches were received from Mr. Cyrus Field. One was to the Mayor of New York:—

Trinity Bay, August 8, 1858.—Sir.—The Atlantic telegraph cable has been successfully laid.

C. W. FIELD.

The other was to the Associated Press of New York:—

Trinity Bay, August 5, 1858.

To the Associated Press, New York.

The Atlantic telegraph fleet sailed from Queens-town on Saturday, July 17; met at mid-ocean on Wednesday, the 28th, and made the splice at 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th, and then separated—the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* bound to Valentia, Ireland, and the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed. It is 1,698 nautical, or 1,950 statute, miles from the telegraph house at the head of Valentia harbour to the telegraph house, Bay of Ball's Arm, Trinity Bay; and for more than two-thirds of this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The cable has been paid out from the *Agamemnon* at about the same speed as from the *Niagara*. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect. The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here. Captain Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, engineers, the electricians and officers of the ships, and, in fact, every man on board the telegraph fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful, and by the blessing of Divine Providence it has succeeded. After the end of the cable is landed and connected with the land line of telegraph, and the *Niagara* has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. John's for coal, and then proceed at once to New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Mayor replied:—

Sir.—Your despatch has been received. I congratulate you for myself and for the people of this city on the success of the great work of uniting together the Old and New World by the electric telegraph. Science, skill, and perseverance have finally triumphed.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of New York.

The following despatch was sent by Captain Hudson to his family:—

Trinity Bay, August 5, 1858.

God has been with us. The telegraph cable is laid without accident, and to him be all the glory. We are all well.—Yours affectionately, WM. L. HUDSON.

The President of the United States, who was at Bedford, Pennsylvania, received the first intimation of the event through the agency of the Associated Press; he subsequently received a short message from Mr. Field, in which it was stated that the line would be kept clear for a message to him, from Queen Victoria. The following was the President's reply:—

Bedford, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1858.

To Cyrus W. Field, Trinity Bay.

My dear Sir,—I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honourably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations. I have not yet received the Queen's despatch. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

In New York, orders had been issued by Mayor Tiemann to have two pieces of artillery ready to fire a salute of one hundred guns on the reception of the next despatch from Trinity Bay. At Albany, the telegraph office and other public offices were illuminated. In Worcester, Mass., a salute of one hundred guns and all the bells in the city were rung in honour of the success of the Atlantic cable. In the evening the office of the American Telegraph Company was brilliantly illuminated. At the semi-centennial dinner of the Alumni of the Andover Theological College this afternoon, about 1,000 were present. A despatch announcing the success of the Atlantic telegraph was read and received with enthusiastic applause, which continued for some time. The doxology was then sung to the tune of the Old Hundredth. Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, said his heart was too full of thankfulness for a speech, and at his suggestion a prayer to God was offered in acknowledgment of the providential result. Rev. Dr. Hawes spoke of the event as calculated to hasten the triumphs of civilisation and Christianity. The whole audience then joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Dr. Hawes then offered a prayer, and in closing said, "We have consecrated this new instrument, so far as our agency is concerned, to the building up of the truth."

In the British provinces the reception of the news was equally gratifying. In St. John's, New Brunswick, salutes were fired, and there was a torch-light procession and general illumination. At Halifax, all the bells were rung and flags hoisted, and a general demonstration of joy and deep interest was manifested. At Montreal the union of the provinces with the mother country by the electric bond was hailed with intense gratification. The *Pilot* had the following article:

Europe and America conjoined! We wish that heaven had made us poetical, that we might raise a song of triumph on the success of one of the noblest works that ever the mind of man conceived, or that his hand could execute. The Atlantic cable is laid, and we are all within speaking distance of our own mother country—of the fatherlands of most of the people of this continent—and soon we shall be as closely allied to all the people of the earth. It would be impossible to overrate the importance of this great—we had almost said—greatest of events. Providence has indeed been kind to us.

The following are copies of the messages exchanged

between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States of America:—

THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interests and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus directly communicating with the President, and in renewing to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.

Washington City.

To her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the skill, science, and indomitable energy of the two countries.

It is a triumph more glorious because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilisation, liberty, and law throughout the world.

In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination even in the midst of hostilities?

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Mayor of New York and the Lord Mayor of London have exchanged the following messages:—

To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walter Carden, Lord Mayor of London.

I congratulate your lordship on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, uniting the continents of Europe and America, the cities of London and New York, Great Britain and the United States.

It is a triumph of science and energy over time and space, uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity, introducing an era in the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conception of a finite mind. To God be the praise!

(Signed)

DANIEL G. TIEMANN, Mayor.

To the Hon. Daniel G. Tiemann, Mayor of New York.

The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic telegraph cable. It is indeed one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill, and perseverance of all parties entrusted with so difficult a duty; and the Lord Mayor sincerely trusts that, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing those kindly feelings which now exist between the two countries.

August 23, 1858.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN PRUSSIA.

Queen Victoria paid Berlin a visit on the 16th. A despatch from Berlin says:—"An immense multitude lined the road from the railway station to the palace of the Prince of Prussia. The first open carriage contained Queen Victoria and the Prince of Prussia, the second the Princess of Prussia, Princess Frederick William, the Prince Consort, and Prince Frederick William. The Queen was loudly cheered, and bowed repeatedly in return. Shortly after eleven o'clock the Queen entered the palace of the Prince of Prussia, and appeared on the large balcony, leaning on the Prince's arm. Her Majesty was again loudly cheered, which compliment she graciously acknowledged. At twelve the distinguished personages proceeded to the palace of the Prince Frederick William, and at one they visited the Royal Palace. At seven o'clock in the evening the Royal party returned to Potsdam. The object of the Queen's visit to Berlin on the 16th was to inspect the palace now in course of completion intended to be the home of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. It promises to be not only handsome but "comfortable."

On the 17th the Queen reviewed all the troops quartered in Potsdam. The Prince of Prussia commanded; Prince Frederick William commanding the Brigade of Guards. Her Majesty afterwards visited the apartments once occupied by Frederick the Great, and his tomb in the Garrison Kirche. On the 19th the Royal party drove to Sans Souci, and after inspecting the Palace and beautiful grounds returned to Babelsberg by Marly. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses dined in private, and afterwards received a distinguished circle in the evening. Next day they paid a lengthened visit to the Museum at Berlin, and afterwards drove to the Royal Palace, where a large concourse of people was assembled in spite of the weather, which had changed to heavy rain, and received her Majesty with loud acclamations. Shortly afterwards the Queen, with the Royal Princes and Princesses, drove to the Palace of Charlottenburg, and walked through the splendid apartments of this Royal residence. In the evening they returned to Babelsberg.

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces that her Majesty Queen Victoria has postponed her departure from Babelsberg for one day. It is now fixed for the 28th of August. Thursday next being the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, there are to be great festivities at Berlin. There will be a gala representation at the Opera.

A Berlin letter says:—"The meeting between the Queen of England and the Princess Frederick William, her daughter, was very affecting. The Princess sprang into the railway carriage to her

Royal mother, and the two remained clasped in each other's arms for some time, unable to speak."

The visit of Her Majesty is thus commented upon in a leading article in the *Volks Zeitung*:—

We are only expressing the general feeling when we say that no crowned head in Europe has received so hearty a welcome from our people as Queen Victoria. We are not a bit ashamed to admit England's superiority. In history, commerce, trade, national and political condition, England is our superior. Two centuries ago she stood her trial in the destruction of absolutism, which we now-a-days vainly endeavour to achieve. She has a national conscience, which we are striving for. She is our superior in every branch of native produce; she offers us an example in commerce, in her social institutions, her enterprise, perseverance, and determination of purpose. And this is why England is and will remain for us a model for imitation in all questions of political liberty, in all relations between the people and the dynasty. And as an honest and straightforward man feels pleasure in expressing his respect for an object worthy of admiration, so does the progress-loving Prussian people feel pleasure in expressing its admiration to the Queen, as well for herself individually as also as the representative of her kingdom.

BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign-office from Consul-General Green:—

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 13, 1858.

Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops* arrived at Suez from Jeddah last night. I have received the following telegram from Captain Pullen:—"Cyclops arrived at Jeddah 23rd of July. Namik Pasha at Mecca. Satisfaction demanded, and letter sent to Caimakan, under flying seal, saying if no satisfactory answer received in thirty-six hours, shall proceed to extremities. On the morning of the 25th, twenty hours (140) having intervened from time of sending despatch, and no reply, commenced bombarding on the town at intervals. Fourteen or fifteen bungalows burnt and destroyed."

11 A.M.—Letter received from Pasha not satisfactory. Resumed operations, and continued occasionally until evening of the 26th, both from boats and ships, with shot, shell, and rockets.

27th.—Troops arrived, 507 Bashi-Bazouks; time given to land.

28th.—Gassa [Pasha?] arrived; comes on board next day; can come to no satisfactory arrangements; cannot execute murderers, but has them confined, station [stating?] that has not the power of life and death. Time extended to allow pilgrims to embark.

30th.—The *Lady Canning* leaves for Yembo with Moorish Princes. Depositions of murderers sent off, and proved guilty by their own local courts. Their execution insisted upon on morning of the 2nd inst., and not complied with by the evening of the 4th.

Commenced bombarding again on the morning of the 5th. Before a reply is received, the *Yabari* steamer arrived with troops, 480 Egyptians. Ismail Pasha [Pasha?] commands, with power to satisfy the just demands of England and France. On the morning of the 6th, eleven murderers executed [in] sight of the town and shipping in port, and four more culprits to be sent to Constantinople.

The *Cyclops* left Jeddah on morning of the 7th instant, and has brought up a messenger from the Pasha, with despatches for Constantinople.

Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert has my despatches for the Admiralty, and leaves immediately.

(Signed)

GREEN.

Malta, August 18, 1858, 6.50 A.M.

(Signed) MONTAGU STOFFORD, Vice-Admiral.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MR. LOCKE, M.P., ON CHERBOURG.—On the occasion of laying the first stone of some schools at Barnsley, Mr. Locke said that having known France for the last twenty years, and being well acquainted with the port of Cherbourg, which her Majesty had just visited, he was well fitted to give an opinion with regard to that and its relation to this country. Public feeling in France could not be gathered from the tone of the French press; for, in fact, there might be said to be no such thing as a French press, it was entirely under the control of Government. Still, it was well known that there was a feeling against Englishmen and English institutions entertained by the French people, and this might occasionally be seen striking out in various ways. The great work of forming the important port of Cherbourg, with all its adjuncts, had been completed after great labour and time had been expended on it, and the event was of a national character. He believed that the present Emperor had not the slightest intention of wishing Cherbourg to be looked upon as a menace to England, but while human nature remained as it was, England could not see the establishment of so great a work, evidently intended for a warlike purpose, without at once taking steps to counteract its probable effects. Nobody knew what the French opinion really was, and a time might come when the Emperor himself would not be able to control the exuberance of feeling of his people. So that it was the duty of England to see that everything was done to place the country in such a state as to be able to meet anything that might occur.

MR. MOFFATT, M.P., ON REFORM.—In an address just delivered by this gentleman to his constituents, at Ashburton, he said he was for the extension of the franchise, and would support a measure of that kind from whatever point of the

political compass it might come; being quite sure that it may be safely and beneficially extended.

But I tell you unreservedly that I am not prepared to vote for a measure that shall make the franchise of no avail by bringing it down to manhood suffrage, or that shall cut the country, as it were, into parallelograms and squares in order to send members to Parliament. This country has maintained its character of representation simply by the varied elements sent to Parliament. Century after century it has sent them there, unbought, unpaid, and at a great sacrifice to themselves of time and health, in order that they might have the high honour and privilege of serving their country. That is a high honour and privilege, and it has been maintained in that almost sacred state by the mixture of the various elements you send there. I am willing that small boroughs should be made larger, although, perhaps, if you watch not only the present Parliament, but any Parliament, you will see where the really independent body of men come from. It has been from small independent boroughs which would not be overridden by great landowners, and the constituencies of which have exercised their own freedom in the choice of their own representatives.

MR. MILLS, M.P., ON CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

A large and influential meeting was held on Friday week, at the Royal Public Rooms, Exeter, in connexion with the Church Missionary Society. Sir John Kennaway presided. Mr. A. Mills, M.P. for Taunton, in moving a resolution, said he was convinced that the discouragement which the cause of Christian missions, and especially Christian schools in India would receive, if the opinions of those now in authority were carried out, would be far more fatal and serious than they could at that moment anticipate.

There were at this time something like 17,000 Christian schools in India, which had been at different times organised by the twelve missionary societies which from 1787 to 1840 had commenced their operations in India. In these vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools there were before the recent mutiny as many as 70,000 scholars, and these schools were to be entitled to grants-in-aid from Government, on condition of their complying with a certain secular standard of education prescribed by the Government. A very short time ago certain members of Parliament and Christian ministers waited upon the Secretary of State. They informed him that they had read with some degree of apprehension a statement contained in a despatch from Lord Ellenborough, that these grants-in-aid were to be discontinued. The minister told them, with regard to the cause of Christianity in India, that the Government would not identify itself with any system which would involve discouragement to any religion whatever; that there were eternal principles of humanity and justice which had existed before any forms of belief, and in conformity with those principles the government of India would be conducted. He (Mr. Mills) never read language proceeding from a Minister of the Crown with more sorrow than he read that—(hear, hear)—because he felt that, in consistency with that language, the Minister who adopted it—and his colleagues must also, as they had stated they would—withdraw that aid which had hitherto been granted to the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools in India. (Hear, hear.) The effect would be that either the schools themselves must drop, or the alternative—which he trusted, by the blessing of God, might be in store for them—that the energies of this country and of the self-organised associations of this country might be redoubled and quickened until they taught the Government that they were not to trifle with the religious institutions of the country—(hear, hear)—and that if they were not called upon to interfere with the religions of India they should give full scope to the Christian people of this country, who were content to devote their time, spend their money, and lay down their lives for the cause of Christianity. (Applause.)

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The Irish Tenant-Right League has re-appeared. On Tuesday its members held a special conference at Dublin, when Mr. Francis Maguire and Mr. G. H. Moore took a conspicuous share in the proceedings. Mr. Maguire defended his conduct in surrendering the retrospective clause of the Tenant-Right Bill, and concluded by telling his hearers that he believed a bill, such as that which they had last approved, was utterly unattainable in the House of Commons, and therefore he asked them seriously to accept such a bill as it was possible to pass, and not to wait for what they could never obtain. Mr. Blake said it would be useless to continue the agitation for the retrospective clause. Mr. G. H. Moore made a political speech. The reconstruction of the liberal party might tend more to the ultimate advancement of the tenant cause than the most elaborate preparation of any particular bill. The principles of the present administration cannot be regarded with anything short of a constant abhorrence and hostility.

The sympathies of the Irish Tenant-Right reformers are with the great liberal party, and they have lately refused to support its leaders only because it has fallen into the hands of an arrogant camarilla and a covetous cabal. What has been the history of this cabal since it had acquired possession of the Government of Ireland? In the name of liberty they have refused the rights of men even in arms, which rights the Conservatives have honourably conceded in the name of progress and civil and religious liberty. English fanaticism was hounded back to bygone centuries to seek for causes to put them down; and in the name of reform they had been obliged to sit under the shadow of the grossest abuses. A charge was made against the representatives of the independent party that they were the supporters of the Tory Government. If by that were meant that they were the friends of Tory rule or Conservative dominion, he believed a more false assertion was never made. There was, however, an opinion, not confined to the Irish members, but widely spread and rapidly increasing, that if this country must be governed upon Conservative principles it should be governed by Conservatives—(loud cries of "Hear, hear!")—and the result as well as the purport of that opinion was to expel—to exorcise from the Whig party the demon of Conservatism that had so long possessed it. It was a devil which was

inexorable, and could only be reduced by fastings. ("Hear, hear," and loud laughter.) The meeting resolved, among other things, that the bill brought in last session was the smallest they could accept; that the present Government promises no satisfactory settlement, and should therefore be opposed; and that extension of the suffrage without the ballot would be a positive evil.

LORD PALMERSTON AT SLIGO.—While sojourning in the neighbourhood of this town the ex-Premier visited his tenantry, and was quite a lion to the townspeople. The Town and Harbour Commissioners voted him an address, which his lordship received very graciously. In his reply he referred to the fact that it was adopted by a body "representing all classes and all political opinions." He briefly defended the acts of the Government of which he was the head, especially the conduct of the war with Russia and the India Bill. Then passing abruptly to local topics, he said:—

I am glad to hear from you that the trade and commerce of this port, which I would call a great Irish seaport, is improving. I am also glad to hear that you rely, I would say that we rely—(applause)—upon our resources. (Hear, hear.) I am looking upon myself as one of you in regard to these matters. (Applause.) I am perfectly satisfied that no town has ever risen to great prosperity that did not rely entirely upon its own resources. (Hear, hear.) The habit of appealing to public revenue for doing that which interests those who live on the spot, and who should, therefore, put their shoulder to the wheel, is a habit that engenders apathy and want of activity, and is sure to produce obstructions to improvement. The town is destined by nature to be one of the chief seaports in Ireland, and Mr. Black would make it the Liverpool of Ireland.

He made no allusion whatever to his rumoured retirement from public life. Lord Palmerston has granted a site for a Catholic chapel at Clifony, and subscribed 40l. for its erection. He has also granted a site for a school-house to the Rev. Owen Feeny.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following twenty gentlemen are the selected candidates, out of sixty-seven competitors, at the recent examination for appointments in the civil service of India, held under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners:—

1. J. Geoghegan, Trinity College, Dublin.
2. T. F. W. Smith, ditto.
3. W. Tyrrell, ditto.
4. H. L. P. Wynne, Oriol Cottage, Oxford.
5. Hugh Morris, Edinburgh University.
6. D. Fitzpatrick, Trinity College, Dublin.
7. C. W. P. Watts, University College, Oxford.
8. C. G. Sperling, Merton College, Oxford.
9. D. M. Gardner, Brasenose College, Oxford.
10. C. J. Powlett, Wadham College, Oxford.
11. E. H. Whinfield, Magdalen College, Oxford.
12. W. C. Eades, Trinity College, Dublin.
13. J. Ward, Caius College, Cambridge.
14. A. Brown, Queen's College, Oxford.
15. J. S. Armstrong, Trinity College, Dublin.
16. H. J. Macdonald, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
17. H. M. Birdwood, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
18. A. M. Macgregor, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
19. F. Jones, King's College, London.
20. J. F. K. Hewitt, Christ Church, Oxford.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Collinson sends extracts from three letters received from Captain M'Clintock to the *Times*, from which it appears that that Arctic explorer in the course of last season was unable to get into the north water, and passed the winter in the pack. He has now recruited at Disco, and, undaunted by this failure, has proceeded again in search of the missing expedition.

Yacht Fox, Holsteinborg—commenced May 3, 1858, closed May 7.

My dear Collinson,—Our cruise hitherto has been short and sharp—most lamentably short, indeed, but, thank God, it is not at an end; the real work is only now beginning. We have only got to repeat the attempt this year which failed so signally last year. Our progress was finally stopped in Melville Bay, August 18, from which time up to the 25th of April we remained in the pack, drifting southward with it. While beset we have drifted down from 75° N. to 63° N.; the whole amount is 1,194 geographical miles. You will understand what disappointment and anxiety this ill-fortune entailed upon me. For a whole month in Melville Bay our fate hung in the balance. The season was very similar to 1848, when I was with Sir J. Ross; the whole bay was crammed full of light pack, and there was no land ice. Having previously examined the edge of the middle ice down as far as 72° 20', without any prospect of success, there was but one course open to me—to enter the pack whenever a favourable opportunity offered, and trust to boring through into the north water. This is what Sir J. Ross did, and, being on the same spot, and also on the same day, and, moreover, a very favourable opportunity of long leads opening out, I tried the same plan. We did not succeed; a long run of southerly winds closed the ice together so much that it did not open again. Still I had the precedent of the *North Star* from which to draw the hope of a drift through into the north water, and this, I think, we should have done in time to save our season but for the grounding of some bergs on a bank off Cape York, which it has been our lot to discover. We drifted up within twenty-four miles of that cape, and subsequently far to the westward before commencing our southern march. But all this you will see in my statement of proceedings and track chart which I have sent to Lady Franklin.

We are thoroughly efficient, but rather short-handed, and I am sorry to add that R. Scott (leading stoker) died on the 4th of December.

We are in excellent health, and the ship uninjured. She leaks a little, and we had to pump her out all winter three times weekly.

Forty tons of coal remain on board, and we will take in as much more at the Waigat. As for provisions, we

have, excellent in quality, of salt meat seventeen months', preserved meat and pemmican thirteen months', &c. From this you will see how well provided we are, and how easily we can complete ourselves for a third winter at Beechey Island.

With regard to my future plans, I see no reason for departing from my original scheme. If early into the west water, I will thoroughly sift the Pond's Bay natives, so as to separate the history of Belcher's abandoned ships from such knowledge as they may possess respecting Franklin's ships.

I hope to look into Port Leopold before visiting Beechey Island, as the former would be the place to which we would have to fall back. If the launch is injured, I will take a boat from Beechey Island, and leave her there should I go down Bellot Strait, or at Cape Walker should I succeed getting down Peel Strait.

Should I get down to the Magnetic Pole I will pass on the east side of King William's Land, communicating with the natives, and into Fish River. If I can manage to complete my work in Fish River by ship, it would be an immense advantage to winter near the south-west angle of King William's Land.

Disco, May 24.—For the early part of this season I shall be among the whalers, leisurely following their motions; but, should they not persevere to the north as long as I think desirable, I must then judge for myself whether to persevere or return south with them and seek a southern passage. I purpose sailing to-morrow morning. We shall long remember the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Olrick and all here.

Yours very sincerely,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK.

THE CASE OF HOMICIDE AT ACTON.

The coroner's inquest into the death of John Gates found dead on the public road near Acton, Middlesex, was resumed on Thursday before Mr. Wakley and a jury. A great number of witnesses were examined. Only two persons, young Gates and a grocer, deposed that the elder Gates was a sober man. A boy saw him in the high road, at six in the evening, not sober. He chased a vendor of soda water, who offered him some. A publican saw Gates a short time before; he was "pretty comfortable." At a quarter past eleven Gates was leaning against a paling quite drunk but not insensible, for he went on his way to London, wishing policeman Langham good night, and hoping that he might himself be soon in heaven. His employer, Mr. Reeves, showed that Gates was often drunk. He had, it seems, a habit of trying to frighten people on these occasions.

Captain Miller and Lieutenant Clavering repeated their statements. It was shown that both were sober; that they tried to avoid Gates who was swearing to himself; but that he rushed upon them. In the scuffle Gates seized the swordstick and the sheath part came away in his hand. Whereupon he struck Clavering over the head. "I was two yards at least from him when he fell, so that whatever injury may have been inflicted upon him must have been inflicted at the third blow, when he struck my swordstick." Serjeant Ballantine—"Were you, upon your oath, conscious at that time that you had inflicted any injury upon the man?" Clavering—"Upon my oath I was not. When he fell he let the sheath out of his hand. I did not see him rise again."

The foreman of the jury asked Captain Miller if he thought it possible for any one to get a sword out of a man's body into which it had been thrust seven or eight inches without altering the motion of his hand? Was there not some jerk on the part of Lieutenant Clavering? Captain Miller said he observed nothing of the sort.

Coroner Wakley summed up, and thus laid down the law. If Lieutenant Clavering and Captain Miller believed they were assaulted by a person whose intention it was to rob or to inflict personal injury on them they were right in their own defence; but they had stated, notwithstanding the provocation they received from the deceased, no thrust or blow was inflicted on him by either of them during the affray; and there was the statement of Mr. Lingham, the surgeon, that the deceased might have sustained the wound by rushing forward and falling on the sword. Supposing it possible that the wound was wilfully inflicted by Lieut. Clavering, no transaction could hardly be of a more dark or brutal character. It was impossible to say under what circumstances the wound was received by the deceased; but, supposing it to have been inflicted, as represented by Lieutenant Clavering and Captain Miller, by the deceased rushing or falling against the sword, the jury could return no other verdict except homicide by misadventure or that of accidental death. If, however, they thought the wound was inflicted by Lieutenant Clavering in the heat of passion, it would without doubt amount to manslaughter. On the other hand, supposing they believed he deliberately and wilfully gave the deceased that stab, it would be murder, and as atrocious a murder as ever was committed.

The jury were absent in deliberation about an hour and a half. They found this verdict:—

We, the jurors, consider that the death of John Gates was caused by a wound in his chest, which penetrated to his lungs and heart; but whether the said wound was inflicted wilfully, or was caused accidentally, there is not before the jurors sufficient evidence to prove.

The Coroner said he was bound to say that, had he been a jurymen in this case, he should have returned a verdict of that kind, or one closely analogous to it. The circumstances of the case were involved in great doubt and difficulty; but this was a very severe verdict, because, in point of fact, it showed that Lieutenant Clavering's description of the manner in which the wound was inflicted was not credited. The foreman said they had given him the

benefit of their doubts in that respect. The Coroner said he did not think the jury could have done otherwise. At the same time he must remark that none of the particulars of the case would have been known if these gentlemen had not come forward as witnesses. Notwithstanding, it appeared that the jury did not give credence to their statements. The foreman said there were some statements made in the evidence which they found it impossible to reconcile. The Coroner said he had no doubt the jury had acted conscientiously. Captain Miller and Lieutenant Clavering were discharged in their recognisances.

On Friday Lieutenant Clavering appeared before the Hammersmith magistrate to be examined respecting the death of Mr. Gates. Captain Miller repeated his evidence. The son of Gates applied for an adjournment on the ground that his solicitor was not present. Superintendent Tarleton said he had no further evidence. Mr. Dayman said that the only evidence at present was the statements of Captain Miller and Lieutenant Clavering; had Mr. Gates any more? Mr. Gates said, it was necessary to bear in mind how easily two men could take the life of one, and that dead men told no tales.

Mr. Dayman said, that was a very unfair remark to make, because it conveyed a serious insinuation, of the truth of which at that moment there was no proof. Mr. Gates said it was his confirmed opinion. Mr. Dayman said, he had expressed an opinion which he had no right to express. Mr. Gates hoped the magistrate would excuse him, for he spoke under the feeling caused by the loss of his father. Superintendent Tarleton, in reply to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, said he had made the fullest inquiry, and he knew of no evidence that could throw any additional light on the transaction under consideration. Mr. Gates renewed his application for an adjournment of the inquiry, but Mr. Dayman said he saw no grounds for assenting to it, inasmuch as he could see no prospect of any fresh evidence being forthcoming. If the relatives of the deceased or the superintendent could discover anything on which Lieutenant Clavering could be held chargeable they would be at liberty to apprehend him, and he could be brought up again; but at present he had no evidence before him on which he could be detained. The transaction was certainly a most melancholy one, but it appeared to be directly referable to drink, from which so many misfortunes and calamities from time to time arise. The prisoner must be discharged. The inquiry then terminated, and Lieutenant Clavering left the court, as he came, accompanied by his friends.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Prince Alfred is to pass his examination at the Royal Naval College, preparatory to being entered on board the *Euryalus*.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House on Thursday. They left town on Saturday evening for Paris, in which capital they purpose to make a few weeks' stay.

We (*Edinburgh Witness*) are happy to be able to announce that Dr. Schwartz, who was lately stabbed by a Jew boy at Amsterdam, is steadily recovering from his wound, and that there is a prospect of his recovery being soon complete.

It is rumoured (says *Allen's Indian Mail*) that Lord Stanley has intimated to the new Indian Council, that they are to sit as formerly in Leadenhall-street, and that he will occasionally take the chair as president. A portion of the clerks at the India Board are to be retained, who are to receive the decisions of the Council, and to revise or amend as heretofore.

Although the Indian Council is not yet completed, in consequence of the Government nominees not having all arranged their acceptance of office, we believe that the eight gentlemen selected will be as nearly as possible the following:—Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Melvill, Sir Frederic Currie, Sir R. Vivian, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. J. P. Wilmshurst, Mr. J. Pringle, Mr. G. A. Hamilton. These appointments are still subject to the acceptance of two of the members, and may yet vary in one or two instances, but as far as they are now known or ascertained they will probably stand in the order here stated. The selection of the seven East India Directors is already known. It will be seen how the "old Indian" element preponderates in the Council; or, we might rather say, supplies it almost altogether.—*Observer*.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have presented Mr. John Stuart Mill with the sum of 500l. as a slight token of their appreciation of his eminent abilities, and faithful discharge of most laborious and responsible duties.

Colonel R. C. Moody, R.E., at present commanding the Royal Engineers in North Britain, and formerly the highly successful Lieut.-Governor of the Falkland Islands, which he, with a party of his corps, prepared for colonisation between 1841 and 1848, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new North American colony of British Columbia. The gallant colonel, at an early date, will proceed to assume the duties of his new government, embarking at Southampton, and proceeding to the colony *via* Chagres and Panama.

The *Wiltshire Independent* states that her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pardon to the man William Craft, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour for an assault in kissing a young lady at Swanage.

The widow of General Havelock and her family arrived at Rouen, on Friday, from Dieppe, and on the following day left by the steamer for Havre.

The Duke de Malakoff is shortly about to repair

to Paris en congé. The *Post* says, "In all probability, the illustrious and gallant bachelor will not return as such to these shores. The future duchess is said to be a French lady connected by family ties with the Empress Eugénie. It may be hoped, therefore, that the *clat* so long and necessarily wanting to the French Embassy may be restored under the auspices of an ambassadress." According to the *Star* the lady in question is Mademoiselle Sophie Panega, "the beautiful Spaniard who caused such a sensation in Paris during the last spring."

Mr. Herwald Wake, the gallant leader of the party of gentlemen and Sikhs who so brilliantly defended Arrah, has been *fêted* by his fellow townsman at Northampton.

Major-General Sir John Inglis, who commanded at the memorable defence of Lucknow, is on a visit at the charming retreat, The Vicarage, Morland, near Carlisle, and is said to look very worn.

The Marquis of Dalhousie and Lady Ramsay are passing the season at Malvern Wells. The health of the noble marquis remains much the same. It is said the marquis and daughters will pass the winter at Malta.

According to the *Court Journal* Lord Stanley enjoys, under some family arrangement, a noble income, independent of the earl. It arises from considerable property in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and the value is generally supposed to be about 10,000*l.* a year. Lord Stanley has not yet formed any establishment, his lordship occupying rooms in his father's house, and, with this exception, living absolutely *en garçon*.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE LATE FIREWORK EXPLOSION.—In the same court Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the firework manufactory which exploded several weeks ago, and caused a loss of several lives, was tried on a charge of manslaughter, and acquitted.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A STOCKBROKER.—On Wednesday, Mr. Francis Worrall Stevens, the stockbroker charged with misappropriating a large sum entrusted to him for the purpose of purchasing railway stock, was tried and acquitted. It appeared that he had handed over to the prosecutor the identical sum in the identical notes originally handed to him. On learning this the counsel for the prosecution desired to withdraw from it, but the opposing counsel insisted on a verdict in justice to Mr. Stevens. The jury found him not guilty.

FORGED ACCEPTANCES.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Harry Bunbury, thirty-eight, a gentlemanly-looking man, pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with uttering forged acceptances to bills of exchange, with intent to defraud. His counsel, who spoke in mitigation of punishment, said he was the son of the late General Bunbury, and had placed the name of the solicitor to his relatives as the acceptor of certain bills of exchange, thinking that he should by this proceeding compel his family to do something for him. Sentence four years imprisonment.

BORROMEO, THE CONVICTED BIGAMIST, was again brought up at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday. It will be remembered that on his trial he said that there were witnesses in Paris who could prove his presence in that city at the time of one of his alleged marriages in this country. The deputy Common-Serjeant now informed him that inquiries had been made on the subject in Paris, and that the result was, that no such persons could be traced. Borromeo heard the statement in silence, and shrunk away, quite chap-fallen, out of the dock.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—Mr. Lawrence Ruck, a gentleman of property, of Sittingbourne, in Kent, and Montgomeryshire, has been confined in a private lunatic asylum for some time. It is alleged on one hand that he is insane, and on the other that he is not. The question was on Monday submitted to a jury, at a commission presided over by Mr. Winslow in St. Clement's-inn. The petitioner is Mrs. Ruck. The evidence given was to the effect that Mr. Ruck has behaved for the last two years like a madman, doing the most eccentric and foolish things, and accusing his wife of infidelity, without the least foundation. The inquiry was adjourned, and resumed again yesterday, but not completed.

A DEPRAVED LAD.—At the Hammersmith Police-court on Monday, Joseph Taylor, a little boy only nine years of age, whose only dress consisted of trousers and a dirty shirt, was charged with stealing a shilling. Ellen Alexander, a washerwoman, living at No. 6, Lonsdale-terrace, Notting-hill, stated that on Sunday morning she went out for some things, when she saw the prisoner playing about the streets. Knowing that he had been away from his home since the Friday before, she took him back with her and gave him some dinner. While she went down for some water to wash him with before she took him home, he stole a shilling from her mantel-shelf, and ran off with it. As soon as she discovered what had happened, she went after him and found him with four other boys. Directly he saw her he handed her the money he had left, consisting of 6*d.* in coppers, and said he had spent the rest. Mr. Ingram: Has he a father and mother? Witness: Yes, sir; the mother is in court. A very respectable woman here stepped forward, and cried bitterly while giving her evidence. Mr. Ingram: Is the prisoner your son? The witness: Yes, sir, I am sorry to say. Mr. Ingram: What is the reason of his being in this state? The mother: He has been away from home since Friday. We cannot keep him at home for two days together. He is always running away, stealing

something from somebody. It was only a short time ago that he took his brother, a child three years of age, to steal things from a shop. Mr. Ingham (to the prisoner): Are you willing that I should try you, or would you prefer being tried by a jury? The prisoner (knowingly): By a jury. Mr. Ingham (laughing): Well, I shall remand you for a week. The prisoner was then locked up.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.—At the Bristol Assizes on Monday, the case of Yescombe and another, v. Landor came on before Mr. Baron Channell and a special jury. Mr. Slade, Q.C., Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Buller, were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. Collier, Q.C., for the defence. Mr. Buller opened the pleadings. The Rev. Morris Yescombe and Mary Jane, his wife, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. Walter Savage Landor the defendant. The declaration contained four counts. The first three charged the defendant with having printed and published certain libels, and the last count was on a contract. It alleged that a former action had been brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant, which had been compromised on an undertaking by the defendant that he never would repeat the charges again; and it charged the breach of that contract. The defendant, by his pleadings, denied the publication, denied his undertaking, and denied the breach. Mr. Slade, in opening the case, said the present action was brought for the purpose of clearing the character of Mrs. Yescombe from a most false, foul, and malicious libel, which had come from the pen of Mr. Landor, and which was contained in a book which he had published, called "Dry Sticks, Fagotted by W. S. Landor." Prior to this publication a series of anonymous letters had been sent to the lady by Mr. Landor. The first was dated the 4th August, 1857, and was addressed "to the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe, 21, Green-park, Bath." It was supposed to be a sonnet to a Mr. Clark, the surgeon who attended Mrs. Yescombe, and was in these terms:—

The weakest of the Devil's imps,
Younger or older, seldom limps;
Come, Clark, prepare the sable pills;
Yescombe's are common human ills.
I limped, a fellow sufferer,
Last year, and know the cure for her;
Come, my good fellow, pound away,
And salivate without delay.

That letter was followed by another, dated Feb. 9:—

TO WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.
METAMORPHOSES.

A shy Gazelle (so once you thought)
Turned to a Jackall, soon was taught
By a lean Lioness to prowl
Before her, and give up the whole.

And also:—

TO A BATH LADY, WHOSE OATH A JUDGE AND JURY
DOUBTED.

Heap not fresh coals upon your head, for there
Lies no protection in the scanty hair.

Then came another, addressed to "Caina Convalescent," and in his work he gave meaning to the name as the female of Cain:—

Our race, O Caina, we have run
From all besetting perils free;
I with Apollo now have done,
And you (I hope) with Mercury.

Besides those letters there was one of which Mr. Yescombe would speak, and which was so horribly bad, so offensive in every way, that it had to be destroyed. Bad as those letters were, the plaintiff would have taken no notice of them, had not Mr. Landor followed them up by the publication of a work called "Dry Sticks, Fagotted by Walter Savage Landor." In the original copy of the work was a poem addressed to an unnatural mother, which was in these terms:—

Unnatural mother,
Why hasten to smother
Whatever is fairest and fondest in child?
In hell's bitter water
You plunge your own daughter,
Nor have wept when she wept, nor have smiled
When she smiled.
If sorrows assail you,
Who then will bewail you?
The true and the tender for ever is gone;
Unnatural mother,
Ah! never another
Will love and lament you as she would have done.

The learned counsel was proceeding to express regret that the defendant should have so degraded his great intellect, when Mr. Baron Channell suggested whether, as there was no plea of justification, some course ought not to be taken by the defendant. Mr. Phinn said his lordship knew what were the responsibilities of counsel. He could only say that he had sought for authority, and sought it in vain. Mr. Slade went on to read some further extracts from the book. In one instead of Mother "Yescombe" the word "Pestcombe" had been read. Mr. Phinn in his address for the defendant asked the jury, not to judge Mr. Landor as they would judge a writer in the vigour of his manhood, but to estimate him as a gentleman who was educated in the manners of the past age, when free licence was accorded to satire, and literature had not been purified, and who, with the virtues, had imbibed some of the vices of the earlier poets. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages 750*l.* on the first three counts, and 250*l.* on the fourth.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS AT LIVERPOOL.—Last week Mr. Charles Dickens was reading at Liverpool. His success was enormous. On Friday night the Philharmonic Hall was filled in every corner, upwards of 2,300 persons being present.

Miscellaneous News.

THE AMENDED LAW ON CROSS CHEQUES provides that the crossing is to be deemed a material part of a cheque. The lawful holder of a cheque uncrossed, or crossed "and Co.," may cross the same with the name of a banker, and any person obliterating or altering such crossing with intent to defraud is made guilty of felony. But the banker paying a cheque which does not plainly appear to have been altered, is to be exonerated from any responsibility.

NAVY LIFE AND DRUNKENNESS.—The astounding sum of 60*l.* was, the other day, consumed in drink at a public-house in the vicinity of a line of railway now constructing in this county. No one will wonder when we add that, at night, more than twenty navvies were carried out, by two or three policemen who were in attendance, and laid in a common stable, dead drunk. Of course this is only a climax in a course of habitual and chronic drunkenness, which nightly presents scenes sufficiently horrible.—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN LIVERPOOL.—At the opening of the borough sessions on Monday, the learned recorder said that the most remarkable feature of the calendar was the large proportion of female committals for felony, out of forty-eight charges, only eighteen being men. The offences, however, were not of a grave character, and there was not a single case of house-breaking, embezzlement, or excessive plunder of cotton. There was reason to suppose, therefore, that the magistrates and those who assisted them, had been successful in ridding the town of the most dangerous male offenders, and putting in check those who remained.

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT PRODUCE.—A son of Mr. William Menhinicks of Trearven, near Wade-bridge, while visiting the Exhibition of 1851, noticed an unusually fine sample of wheat, and requested the favour of a few grains. He brought home about 100 grains, which he that year carefully dibbled in, in one square yard of ground. This produced in 1852, two gallons; this, in 1853, was again dibbled in, in about a quarter of an acre, and produced eighty gallons; this produced in 1854 fifty bushels. This ratio would give fifty acres (customary) in 1855, 500 ditto in 1856, 5,000 ditto in 1857, and 50,000 ditto in 1858, or more than the whole of the sowing of the county of Cornwall in one year. The quality of this wheat is superior to any ever grown in that neighbourhood. The first prize at the annual Farmers' Club has always been awarded to it, and it is now known as "The Exhibition Wheat."—*Cornish Telegraph*.

THE LATE REV. DR. WARDLAW.—On Wednesday a beautifully chiselled marble bust of the late Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, of this city, was erected in the Necropolis over the remains of the deceased. The tribute to the memory of the eloquent divine was contributed by members of his congregation, and it adds another to the many beautiful specimens of sculpture with which the Necropolis is adorned. The bust, which is colossal, is chiselled from a block of Italian marble, and placed on a pedestal of Newry granite about twelve feet in height. The design of the pedestal is after the Greek character, and is exceedingly chaste. The monument is erected on the brow of the western eminence, immediately behind the Cathedral, and will, we trust, for many years to come, remain as a memorial of the affection and esteem of an admiring congregation. As a likeness of the venerable doctor nothing could be more truthful.—*Glasgow Daily Mail*.

THE HARVEST.—The past week, like its predecessor, was not without rain, but not in sufficient quantities to occasion any serious hindrance to the prosecution of harvest work. Should the next be fine, the bulk of the crops in the southern and midland counties will have been gathered. The markets generally have been poorly supplied and thinly attended; the new crop being less in favour, and samples of old rather more in request, with but little difference from former quotations. The new barley does not at present realise the moderate expectations formed of its quality, a large proportion being thin, steely, and unfit for malting, for want of sufficient moisture in the time of growth. We are not yet prepared to give a particular estimate of the several crops; but hope to present it when nearer to maturity. Should wheat turn out on an average, after what we have heard from large growers in different districts, it will be quite as much as we expect, and even then will make a larger importation necessary than seems probable at present rates.—*Mark Lane Express*.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN.—Mr. Tremeneere, in his report on the state of the mining districts, just published, says:—On reviewing the events during the past trying year throughout the whole of the coal and iron districts of England and Wales, it must, I think, be admitted that they indicate a greater prevalence of sound sense and judgment on the part of the workmen in dealing with the difficult question of wages, and on the part of both masters and workmen the growth of a better understanding and of more mutual confidence. Throughout that great and important portion of the South Wales mining district,—that from Pontypool to Merthyr-Tydfil,—where twenty years ago the relations between employers and employed were, as is well known, of the most unsatisfactory character, the conduct of the workmen has during the last year, to use the words of a gentleman well conversant with them, been "beyond all praise." When the change in the state of trade made a large reduction of wages necessary, the workmen "accepted a reduction of twenty per cent. accompanied by short work with-

out a murmur." I think it impossible not to see in this fact,—the more striking because occurring in that particular district—the proof of the good effects of all that has been done by the employers during the last twenty years, with so much energy and liberality, for the benefit of their people, by removing causes of complaint, by providing better for their domestic comforts, by building at great cost churches and schools, and placing within reach of the whole population of the remote hills, the means of intellectual amusement and rational recreations.

A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—We (*North British Daily Mail*) regret to have to record a most lamentable and fatal accident which occurred on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, to Miss Jane Morrison, daughter of our respected townsman, the Dean of Faculty, at his residence in Hill-street, Garnethill. Miss Morrison had just left the parlour, and was proceeding up stairs to her bed-room carrying a lighted candle in her hand, when a portion of the light muslin dress which she wore was accidentally blown against the light, and she was almost instantly enveloped in flames. Her screams brought a waiting maid to the spot, but she was so paralysed with terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Her father, the Dean, and her brother James came next, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when everything that skill and affection could suggest under the circumstances was done in order to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate lady, but she gradually sank and expired. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and the only unmarried daughter of the Dean. What renders the occurrence the more painful is, that she had just returned home after an absence of two or three months in London, where she had been on a visit to a married sister. Her father, also, had just arrived from his estate in the West Highlands, and the friends were all naturally in the most joyful spirits when this most distressing accident occurred, which has plunged the surviving relatives in the deepest grief.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—A statement moved for by Mr. Grey, M.P., gives some particulars as to the recent increase of pauperism in England. The distress in the manufacturing districts commenced last autumn with an increase of pauperism in Lancashire and Cheshire (north-western division); it subsequently spread to the other seats of manufacture in the north. By the first week of November the increase was appreciable in the aggregate pauperism of the kingdom, when the numbers relieved were 828,759, which was 24,181 in excess of the first week of October; from this time they rose to a maximum of 1,003,204 in the second week of March; thenceforth, until Midsummer, a weekly diminution of varying amount, has taken place, leaving the numbers very nearly as they were when the pressure began, namely, 833,472. The rise continued for 20 weeks, but the fall to the initial amount was effected in 15 weeks, during which 169,732 persons went off the rates. The table appended to this statement shows that the labouring population are obtaining the advantages of full employment, although some remains of the late depression still linger in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the last week of June, 1858, there were 833,472 paupers relieved in England and Wales, against 829,381 in 1857, exhibiting a difference of 4,091. There was an increase in the South-Eastern, North Midland, North-Western, York, Northern, and Welsh districts, and a decrease in the metropolis, the South Midland, the Eastern, the South Western, and the West Midland districts.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—A meeting of gentlemen, of the Society of Friends and others, was held in the Friend's Meeting House, Gracechurch-street, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of promoting the object of a society lately formed, to abolish as far as possible, the growth of opium in India, and its sale in China. Among the company were Samuel Sturge, Esq., who occupied the chair; Joseph Sturge, Esq., Dr. Hodgkin, Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P., John Scrubb, Esq., the Rev. Henry Richard, Robert Fowler, Esq., and Messrs. Reynolds, Allsopp, Barrett Norton, Fry, Trequeller, Brockway, Newman, Parker, Darton, &c. The chairman called upon the Rev. H. Richard, who made a statement of the object of the meeting, and the course of action intended by the new society. He showed some of the frightful evils connected with the use of opium, especially in China, and the discreditable position occupied by this country in forcing a contraband trade in such an article, against our express treaty stipulation with the Chinese Government. The objects aimed at will be twofold: first, to try to influence the Government to prevent Lord Elgin from obliging the Chinese Emperor as a condition of peace, to legalise the opium trade; and, secondly, to withdraw all Government encouragement or protection to the growth of the poppy, and preparation of opium in India. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Joseph Sturge, Dr. Hodgkin, R. Fowler, C. Gilpin, M.P., J. Reynolds, and several other gentlemen, and a very warm feeling of interest and unanimity was expressed. Several of those present enrolled their names as members of the society, and a council was nominated to conduct its operations.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—We are now living under a new system of university government; and in consequence of the new statutes, which have just received the sanction of the Queen in Council, some changes of considerable importance will come into operation at once, and more will have to be made in the course of the academical year. The Michaelmas term will hereafter begin on the 1st, instead of on the 10th, of October as heretofore. It will end, as now, on the 16th of December. No change is made in the Lent term. The Easter term will, in

future, commence on the Friday after Easter day, and end on the Friday after the last Tuesday but one in June. For instance, next year it will begin on the 29th of April, and end on the 24th June. This will most likely render it necessary to alter the time for holding the annual commencement. Each student must in future reside three-quarters of a term, instead of half as heretofore, in order that it may be reckoned towards his degree. The effect of the above alterations will be that the university men will reside in Cambridge about four weeks longer in the year than they do now. The time for the honour tripos will remain unaltered, but the council propose to hold the principal poll examination in June. Whether the new rule about keeping three-quarters of a term applies to the present students, or only begins with those who will come up in October, we do not at present know. Henceforth every person, on passing examination, can take the degree of B.A., or LL.D., on his having resided nine terms. This applies to the present students as well as those coming up as freshmen. A person commencing residence in October, 1858, may take his degree in June, 1861, instead of 1862, as under the old system. The period of under-graduateship is diminished seven months.—*Cambridge Independent.*

REPRESENTATION OF REIGATE.—Mr. Frederic Doulton, who was in the first instance announced as the Liberal candidate, and to whom requisitions were addressed from a large number of the constituency, has been compelled to decline coming forward, and has issued an address to that effect. He says:—

The kind and cordial reception I experienced from so numerous and respectable a section of the constituency as did me the honour to support me on the last occasion would, I confess, have strongly persuaded me again to solicit your suffrages; nor should I for an instant have hesitated had I the slightest hope that they could be given freely and unhesitatingly without danger or injury to the voters. Past experience, however, has shown me that your borough, like many others, is not yet exempt from the evils of unjust and unconstitutional interference with the political rights of the citizen, and that to ensure success will demand, during the next few weeks, an amount of energetic action, to which, in the present state of my health, I feel wholly unequal.

Although thus compelled to relinquish at the present time all hope of the honour of representing you in Parliament, I nevertheless am unable to forego the expression of the pleasure I have experienced at receiving, unsolicited on my part, such unequivocal testimony of the concurrence of a very large portion of the constituency of Reigate in my political views.

A crowded meeting of electors took place on Thursday evening, for the purpose of hearing an avowal by Mr. Edwin James of his political principles. The learned gentleman addressed the meeting for an hour and a half, and at the close an unanimous resolution was passed to support him, and so far as appearances go, he is sure of his election. An influential committee has been formed to support the Hon. William John Monson, who comes forward on Conservative principles.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company was held on Friday, Mr. E. Denison, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman said no one regretted competition more than he did, and he would put an end to it as soon as he could consistently with his duty to the shareholders, but he could not consent to see their property invaded without endeavouring to protect it. He denied that the Marquis of Chandos had stated the case properly at the late North-Western meeting. In fact the Noble Lord had stated the case in a way directly opposed to the facts. Mr. Hughes said he believed that the Chairman was the instigator and promoter of the shameful competition that had prevailed, and the increasing hostile opponent of all amicable arrangements. (Cheers.) The Company was Denison-ridden. There had been the grossest mismanagement and extravagance. The Chairman, in reply to a question whether his son had received fifty guineas, said he was not responsible for his son's receipts. They had better ask those who paid it. The question was pressed, and the Chairman said he did not know. (Cries of "Oh! oh!") Mr. Oakley, the secretary, said the fifty guineas had been paid. (Great confusion.) The Chairman said he had known nothing about it. A lengthened discussion ensued on various points—the competition between the companies—the position of the chairman's son in the company—the amount of law charges—the system of making up the accounts—Mr. Mowatt's dismissal—and the frequency of excursion trains. The report was then received, and Mr. Hughes re-moved his resolution declaring that the directors ought to pay the damages and costs which Mr. Mowatt had sustained. The Chairman said that if this resolution were carried by the general body of the shareholders, the directors, as a body, would resign. As this was a vote of censure he would not run the risk of its being carried in the affirmative, and thus damage the property of the company. (Great confusion.) Mr. Hughes might put the motion himself. Mr. Hughes put the motion, which was negatived. Mr. Wilson then moved a resolution to the effect that the conduct of the directors in dismissing Mr. Mowatt without sufficient cause was extremely reprehensible. The Chairman said he would not put the resolution, and would not allow Mr. Wilson to put it. After a serious uproar, Mr. Wilson handed in a protest against the decision of the Chairman, with a view to ulterior proceedings. The dividends were then declared, and the proceedings terminated.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp has just elected Mr. E. H. Baily, the English Royal Academician, a member of its body.

Literature.

Sermons. By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M.A., Minister of the Park Church, Glasgow; author of "Religion in Common Life." Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

Mr. Caird's great fame as a preacher led us to look for something more from him than these sermons contain; and with the reading world his reputation can only suffer from this volume. There is here no sermon equal to that published by command of the Queen,—all of them put together are not equal to it. Even that discourse had a popularity greatly in excess of its real merits; for its thoughts were ordinary enough, and such as are often uttered where religion, and not chiefly theology, is taught from the pulpit; and in Mr. Caird's utterance of them were remarkable most of all for the occasion, and then for the finish and force of expression. The discourses of this volume are, beyond question, much above the average of sermons in either English or Scotch pulpits;—it is as proceeding from a preacher so celebrated that they are disappointing. Mr. Caird may have some striking and fascinating oratorical gifts, which steep his sermons in delivery in their own delightfulness, and clothe them with a power that is not in the thoughts themselves of which they are built up: but these printed compositions read as cold and dull. When they are really good, the good in them is injured by a grandiose style; and one's attention is distracted by the marks of an immense elaboration, that is out of all keeping with the material on which it is bestowed. The discourses are all in one key,—there is no real variety, notwithstanding difference:—and even the structure of the sentences, the balance of words, follows one model, and that a very formal one. The very best thoughts that are spoken want the air of personal life—and seem rather to be begotten of much reading than of reflection and experience. Indeed the bookish character of the sermons extends even to phrases that have clung to the preacher's mind, and which will be recognised readily enough by omnivorous readers. The cast of thought is not always suited to the pulpit—to the religious edification of the people:—we may instance "The self-evidencing nature of divine truth," and "The simplicity of Christian ritual." The language, too, sometimes is not that of good taste, any more than of simple, serious religious teaching:—as when a "head" of the sermon on "Spiritual rest" is announced thus—"The rest of which the Psalmist speaks may be described as the Rest, not of Immobility, but of Equipoise." And finally, the illustration of a point is generally too diffuse for lively impression and clear remembrance;—as in the following passage on "the secret and imperceptible character of the operations of the Spirit," which, otherwise, is an uncommonly good specimen of Mr. Caird's more direct mode of address.

"When the magnet draws the iron, when the needle turns to the pole, who sees the strange influence by which the attraction is effected? What eye can discern the infinitely minute threads of influence that draw the one object to the other? Or, when the earth and other planets revolve around the sun, and the moon and other satellites around them, who can perceive any mysterious ether flowing from world to world to convey the impulse that moves them? What keener optics can see gravitation? Manifest by the mighty results it achieves, this greatest of material agents is in itself, and in the mode of its operation, unseen. So too is it, to name no other instance, with that natural agent to which the text specially refers—the impalpable viewless mind. Visible in its manifold influences, it, too, is in its essence and operation imperceptible. As you have surveyed the face of nature in some tranquil season—the unbreathing summer noon or the hushed twilight hour—every feature of the landscape has seemed suffused with calmness, every tree hung its motionless head, every unrippled brook crept on with almost inaudible murmuring, every plant and flower and leaf seemed as if bathed in repose. But anon you perhaps perceive a change passing over the scene as if at the bidding of some invisible power:—a rushing sound—as of music evoked by invisible fingers from the harp of nature—began to fill your ear; the leaves began to quiver and rustle, the trees to bend and shake, the stream to dash onward with ruffled breast and brawling sound, and from every wood and glade and glen there came forth the intimation, that a new and most potent agent was abroad and working around you. And yet while you marked this change on the face of nature, did you perceive the agent that effected it? Did the wind of heaven take visible form and appear as a winged messenger of God's will, hurrying hither and thither from object to object? Do you know, and can you describe, the way in which he worked,—how his touch fell upon the floweret and bade it wave, or his grasp seized the sturdy oak and strove with it till it quivered and bent? No, you cannot. You have not penetrated so far into the secrets of nature. You have seen the wind's influences but not itself. But do you therefore marvel, or hesitate to believe that it has been indeed abroad and working over the face of the earth? Or do you ever doubt whether there be any such agent as the wind at all? No; you have heard the sound thereof, you have witnessed the stir and commotion of nature that told of its presence, and so you believed in its existence, though you cannot tell whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth."

We should have been glad to find a second Chalmers in Mr. Caird,—and still more glad to have received from him a volume of sermons that might stand on the shelf above Chalmers, Hall, and M'Al, with the productions of Hare, Archer Butler, Robertson, and—for the very greatest merits in thought and manner, though exceptional in doctrine—those of Rowland Williams. But we are disappointed.

The Queen has subscribed 100*l.* towards the proposed dramatic college.

Clearings.

Nearly 300 whales have been captured on the Orkney coast within the last few days.

On the 1st of next month a "reading-room for ladies" is to be opened in Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, London.

The people of Killarney are organising a great banquet to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The third fête of the Early Closing Association, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, was converted into a most wretched and miserable affair by the torrents of rain.

The Rev. Robert Maguire has refused the legacy of 100*l.* left him by the late Mr. Denington, of Northampton-square, on condition of his becoming a teetotaler.

An action is likely to be commenced very shortly against the editors of the *Record* newspaper for publishing defamatory letters against the minister of the New English Episcopal Chapel in St. Vincent-street, Edinburgh.

The *Times* has set itself to remove the various public schools in London, such as Christchurch, Charter-house, St. Paul's, Foundling, &c., into the country, and says it will not cease to agitate the matter till the object be effected.

In an advertisement offering the Woodchester Park Estate, Gloucestershire, for sale, the auctioneer announces in a line of capital letters, as one of the tempting inducements to purchasers, "Political influence over twelve hundred honest yeomen."

The Empress of the French, before leaving the *Bretagne*, wrote the following in an album which was lying upon the table of her saloon, "My stay on board the *Bretagne* is one of the happiest episodes of my life.—EUGENIE, Grande Amiral de France."

The Imperial boy, hitherto a full private in the 1st Regiment of the Grenadier Guards, was by an order of the day from the colonel, on the eve of Napoleon's birthday, promoted to be corporal in the said regiment, and toddles in the park of St. Cloud in the uniform of his new rank.—*Correspondent of Globe.*

The "beefeaters" at the Tower have succumbed to the innovating spirit of the nineteenth century. The splendid dress which they and their predecessors have worn since the reign of bluff King Hal is abolished. In future they will go about modestly in a blue tunic and blue trousers, the former faced the latter striped with red.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., has, according to the *Journal du Havre*, just left Rouen for Paris. She has collected notes on Normandy in two private libraries of Rouen, adds that journal, with the view of writing a work founded on a French subject.

THE MANGLING PROCESS.—The *Moniteur* quotes the list given of the newly-elected India Board as chosen by the Directorate. Fierce havoc is made with these respected names. "Charles Mills" is safe enough, and dramatic notoriety has helped "John Sheppard" out of the scrape; but Sir James Veir Flog, Elliot Mag Newton, William Eastvitch, and Thibet Principe are new to Leadenhall ears. Ross Donelley Mangles is less mangled.—*Homeward Mail.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S BOOK.—A paragraph from an American paper concerning Mr. Murray and Dr. Livingstone has been reproduced by one *Journal* in this country. As there is an error therein, we (*Athenæum*) hasten to correct the paragraph before it goes the usual round. "Murray, the publisher," thus runs the passage, "undertook to give Livingstone 2,000*l.* out of the proceeds of the first edition of 12,000 copies. When the second edition was called for, the publisher wrote to the author that he should have a third of the profits." The facts, however, are that Mr. Murray did not calculate possible proceeds, but paid 2,000 guineas at once; and that instead of promising one-third of the profits of future editions, undertook to pay two-thirds.

BIRTHS.

JONES.—August 24, at 23, Brunswick-crescent, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, Mrs. Charles Theodore Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOTHIE-BROWNE.—August 11, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Mr. John Adcock Dothie, of Stoke Newington-green, and Bishopgate, to Mary Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Browne, of Union-street, Bishopgate.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE-HARDY.—August 14, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Rawdon Griffith Greene, uncle to the bride, the Rev. J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, D.D., of Geneva, to Frances Charlotte, third daughter of the late Rev. John Hardy, of Kildare, co. Kildare.

HOLT-KENNEDY.—August 16, at Grosvenor-street, Chapel, Piccadilly, Manchester, by the Rev. P. Thomson, Mr. John Holt, lead merchant, of Shudehill, to Mrs. Kennedy, relict of Mr. Duncan Kennedy, of Manchester.

TRENCH-HEATHCOTE.—August 17, at Hursley, by the Rev. John Kettle, Thomas Cook Trench, Esq., of Millicent, in the county of Kildare, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P., of Hursley-park, Hants.

WATTS-BARRASS.—August 17, at Grantham, by the Rev. T. Barrass, of Peterborough, brother of the bride, the Rev. Henry Watts, Baptist minister, Grantham, to Mary Barrass.

SPILLER-PRITCHARD.—August 17, at Stoke Newington-green Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Cromwell, John Spiller, Esq., of the War Department, Woolwich, to Caroline Ada, daughter of Andrew Pritchard, Esq., of Canonbury, Middlesex.

JOHNSON-DICK.—August 18, at the Independent Chapel, Putney, by the Rev. W. Thomas, of Bradford, assisted by the Rev. J. Marsden, minister of the place (being the first marriage solemnised in the above place of worship), the Rev. William Johnson, B.A., of Putney, to Miss Elizabeth Dick, of Bradford. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are about to proceed to India in a few days, where they will be stationed at the Missionary College, Benares.

SANDOE-DICKENSON.—August 21, at Cowbridge Chapel, Hertford, by the Rev. W. Spencer, Mr. W. D. Sandoe, of Ware, to Miss Dickenson, of Hertford.

MORGAN-WOODHILL.—August 21, at Kendal, Westmoreland, by the Rev. T. H. Morgan, Alfred F. Morgan, Esq., of Birmingham, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Morgan, to Sophia Fowler, daughter of J. C. Woodhill, Esq., of Pakenham House, Edgbaston.

DEATHS.

ASHWELL.—May 24, at Chines, Australia, Mr. John Simmons Ashwell, son of Rev. Thomas Ashwell, Independent minister, Redditch.

TERRY.—May 29, at Melbourne, of a fever, of a typhoid type, prevailing in the city, Frederick George Terry, Esq., youngest and only surviving son of the late Daniel Terry, Esq., the valued friend of Sir Walter Scott, and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the late Alexander Nasmyth, Esq., of Edinburgh, and now the wife of Dr. Charles Richardson, of Torrington-square, in the thirtieth year of his age.

COTTON.—July 24, of small-pox, James Cotton, Esq., C.E., Resident Engineer of the Suez Railway, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. Though still comparatively a youth, Mr. Cotton had already obtained considerable distinction and influence. The gentleman who communicates the intelligence of his death to his friends in England, writes: "No Englishman ever died in Egypt more truly or more deeply regretted; his loss is deeply felt by those at the head of affairs here as well as by the poorest Arab on the line."

COLE.—August 12 drowned while bathing, at Windsor, Henry Edward Cole, second son of the late J. R. Cole, Esq., of Chertsey, Surrey, and grandson of the late Rev. Charles Leigh Bennet, formerly rector of Littleton, Middlesex, aged thirteen years.

WOODHAMS.—August 13, at Bromley, Middlesex, Harriet, the wife of Mr. Josiah Woodhams, aged forty-six years.

TAYLOR.—August 14, at Newport, Monmouthshire, Adelaide, the wife of Mr. William Taylor, coal merchant, aged thirty years.

BRIERLEY.—August 14, Emily, the wife of the Rev. Isaac Briery, minister of the Independent Chapel, Mixenden, near Halifax, aged fifty years.

WORDINGHAM.—August 16, at Hastings, Alice, wife of Mr. W. H. Wordingham, of Sydenham, and youngest daughter of the late William Escombe, Esq., of Turnham-green, aged twenty-eight years.

RADFORD.—August 16, at Little Waltham, Essex, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Radford, Esq., deeply lamented by her family and friends, aged sixty-six years.

ODELL.—August 17, suddenly, Charles William, eldest son of the late Charles Odell, Esq., Blackheath, and 7, St. Paul's-churchyard, aged twenty-one years.

DAWSON.—August 19, the Rev. William Dawson, Wesleyan Minister, Holmfirth, aged forty-nine years. He preached three times on the previous Sabbath; he was only afflicted about twenty-four hours.

SMITH.—August 23, Alfred Topham, the only son of the Rev. R. H. Smith, jun., of Surbiton, Surrey, in the seventh year of his age.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Wounds, sores, and ulcers, are purified and healed with absolute certainty, by these external and internal remedies, which co-operate towards a cure with a rapidity that looks like magic. Their double action is irresistible. Unhappy creatures, "the mere despair of surgery," objects so horribly unsightly, that the most benevolent turn away from them with a shudder, have been snatched from the very edge of the grave, and restored to life, health, and society, by these dual medicaments, these twin medical charms. The ointment should be rubbed twice a day into the parts affected, and the pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying every box. The cure will be complete and permanent.

Mothers and Nurses will find Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food admirably adapted to remove all disorders of stomach and bowels to which infants and children are at all times liable, such as indigestion, flatulency, colic, dysentery, diarrhoea, constipation, debility and restlessness. It strengthens, nourishes, and is used with more advantage than milk in rearing infants. We quote a few out of many testimonials:—"Amsterdam, 31st Dec., 1852. Dear Sir,—Our child, up to the age of eleven weeks, was very delicate and wasting away, and milk, sago, and arrowroot turned sour on its stomach, causing great suffering. We then fed it upon Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, which agreed wonderfully with her; and she is now, at the age of nine months, a plump and lively little girl. Daniel Servas."—"Wildervank, Holland, 20th September, 1853. Dear Sir,—Our baby, which Heaven presented us with ten months back, was attacked, when four weeks old, with a disease of the stomach and glands, by which our seven previous infants had all been carried off, and this last child seemed destined to follow its sisters and brothers before many days, for our doctor, a very able practitioner, had, during three weeks, exhausted all his skill, and was at a loss what to prescribe next, when he advised Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, which, I am happy to say, worked a great change for the better in a few days; and in six weeks time, the child was perfectly well, and is now a cheerful, blooming boy—a source of the greatest happiness to us all. L. H. Vaalman."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1*lb.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; 2*lb.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*lb.*, 11*s.*; 12*lb.*, 2*s.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The report of the termination of the Chinese war caused an improvement in the Funds to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Monday. Speculation is stagnant, and the general business is brought within a narrow compass. Nevertheless, the balance of *bond fide* transactions appears to be upon the favourable side. Confidence is stimulated by the continued rise on the Paris Bourse, by the plethora of money, by the ease with which the pecuniary requirements of the East India Company are being satisfied, by the favourable tendency of the exchanges, and by the influx of gold into the Bank. To-day the market is firm though the business is small.

The demand for money rather more active, both in the open market and at the Bank. Choice bills, however, are still discounted "out of doors" at a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the Bank minimum.

In the foreign Market also there is a contraction of business, but the prices continue very firm. Turkish are about 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 for the 6 per cents., and 104 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 4 per cent. Guaranteed.

The Railway Share Market this morning is moderately active, and prices are generally firm. Great Northern are quoted 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western,

50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brighton, 109 to 110. North Western, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93. South Western, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94; and Midland, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96. The steady increase of traffic upon the English and Continental railways, which becomes more apparent upon the publication of each succeeding weekly return, is an important evidence of the improving tendency to trade. The Foreign and Colonial Lines are steady at previous quotations.

For Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares there is only a moderate inquiry, and prices are unaltered. London and County realise 28. Union of Australia, 59; and London Chartered of Australia, 21. European and American Steam are steady at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Atlantic Telegraph realise 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Red Sea Telegraph Scrip are quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. Portelli, Schembri and Co., a house in the Mediterranean trade, with connexions at Malta. Their liabilities are stated to exceed 150,000*l.* The firm have not been established more than two or three years, and the senior partner retired a few months back. They were held in good estimation.

The weekly report of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts show that there is still steady progress towards revival, although some branches suffer from depression. From Manchester the accounts intimate that the business during the last few days has been decidedly good, with increased firmness in prices. Operations have also rather extended at Norwich; and from Nottingham the advices show that while the lace trade is quiet the departments connected with silk, hosiery, and gloves, exhibit rather more activity. Notwithstanding the improvement is only partial at Sheffield and Wolverhampton, the prospects of the next few months are considered encouraging. At Birmingham, Bradford, and Halifax the various transactions appear to promise increased animation, and the reports from Leeds and Leicester speak of returning confidence among buyers. In the Irish districts, especially Dublin, the markets exhibit firmness, and a more extensive business has been concluded.

During the past week the business of the Port of London has been rather more active. 273 vessels arrived from foreign ports; there were eight from Ireland and 147 colliers. The entries outwards were 127, and the clearances outwards amounted to 97, besides 19 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been six vessels—viz., one to Sydney, of 1,580 tons; two to Port Phillip, of 1,256 tons; one to Launceston, of 403 tons; one to Hobart town, of 450 tons; one to Swan River, of 347 tons. Total, six vessels, with a capacity of 4,036 tons.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer-bills	23 pm	20 pm	24 pm	25 pm	25 pm	25 pm
India Bonds	18 pm	—	—	10 pm	10 pm	10 pm
Long Annuities	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 52, for the week ending on Wednesday, August 13, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,196,975	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,450,900
		Gold Bullion	16,751,975
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,196,975		£31,196,975

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000	Government Securities	£10,679,168
Reserve	3,418,589	Other Securities	15,169,077
Public Deposits	5,098,342	Notes	18,771,940
Other Deposits	18,701,744	Gold & Silver Coin	752,025
Seven Day and other	—		—
Bills	790,735		—
	£27,582,410		£27,582,410

August 19, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 20, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

MARLEY, J., Cranbourne-passage, Leicester-square, victualler, August 30, October 2.

HOW, F., Whitstable, Kent, butcher, August 30, October 8.

BOOK, I. G., St. George's-street, St. George's-in-the-East, surgeon, September 4, October 6.

WHITEHOUSE, S. R., Birmingham, factor, August 30, September 27.

WRIGHT, S., Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer, August 30, September 20.

MATER, H., King's Norton, Staffordshire, wholesale porter brewer, September 2 and 24.

SLATER, W. S., and HERBERT, T., Birkenhead, steam saw-mill proprietors, September 6, October 4.

MACKINNON, J. O., late of Liverpool, commission agent, September 6, October 4.

BRADLEY, B., Manchester, iron merchant, September 19 and 20.

Tuesday, August 24, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

ANTHONY, J., Plymouth, ironfounder, September 8, October 11.

CHAMBAUD, G. W., Austinfriars, merchant, September 8, October 8.

HALL, J. H., Mark-lane, City, insurance and ship broker, September 8, October 12.

LLOYD, D., Wrexham, Denbighshire, cabinet maker, September 2, October 1.

BARNES, T., Newman-street, Oxford-street, working jeweller, September 6, October 4.

POWELL, W. R., Leadenhall-street, ship and insurance broker, September 8, October 15.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 23.

We had a good supply of new wheat from the neighbouring counties this morning, and the arrivals of old foreign in the past week have been liberal: good samples of English sold slowly at last week's prices; in foreign there was little doing, but when sales were made, they were at the same rates as on Friday last. Country flour dull sale at last Monday's quotations: American barrels without alteration. There were several samples of new English barley on sale of various qualities, of which the best sold at 42s. Grinding barley met with more inquiry and was 6d per quarter dearer than last week. Beans and peas firm. The supply of oats was more plentiful, the trade was consequently less active, and prices the turn lower. Linseed and cakes fully as dear.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 46 to 48		Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	48 52	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 48
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 48
Scotch	42 46	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	28 30	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	27 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, masagan	42 48	Marianopol	44 44
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian	29 31
Grey	44 46	Konigsberg	—
Maple	44 46	Danish	28 31
Boilers	—	East Friesland	24 25
Tares (English new)	65 70	Egyptian	21 22
Foreign	66 68	Odessa	24 26
Oats (English new)	26 27	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	42 44
Sack of 280 lbs	41 43	Pigeon	46 48
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	54 56	Peas, White	44 46
Black Sea	52 54	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	22 30
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	22 30
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	21 26
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	25 27
German	—	Swedish	27 29
French	—	Petersburg	22 26
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2		New York	22 25
Rape Cakes, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2		Carawayseed, per cwt.	32 40

SEEDS. Monday, August 23.—The foreign demand for red cloverseed has now ceased, and values can only be quoted as nominal. The reports of the home crop continue favourable, and in some districts improvement is noticed. White seed and trefoil remain without change. Winter tares are in short supply, and, with limited demand, maintain high values. Trifolium is very scarce, and sold this morning at better prices. Canaryseed was fully as dear.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, August 23.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with each kind of foreign stock as to numbers, but its general quality was very inferior. About an average time-of-year supply of home fed beasts was on offer, and their condition was by no means first-rate. For nearly all breed, but more especially for the primest Scots and shortbreds, we had an active inquiry, at fully Thursday's improvement in the quotations. The general top figure for beef was 4s 10d, but very prime breeds realised 5s per 8lbs. From Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,400 shortbreds; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 40 Scots; and from Ireland, 400 oxen, &c. There was a very middling show of sheep, and a great scarcity of prime stock amongst it. The mutton trade was decidedly active, at fully 2d per 8lbs above the prices current on Monday last. Very prime old Downs sold at 5s per 8lbs; the general top figure for mutton being 4s 10d per 8lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was only moderate, were by no means so active as on Thursday; nevertheless that day's advance in the quotations was supported. About 800 sheep and lambs reached us from Ireland. There was only a moderate inquiry for calves, at about stationary prices. Pigs were in good supply and fair request, at full quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 8 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 6
Second quality	3 5 4 0	Prime Southdown	4 8 4 10
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	4 4 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 6	Large hogs	3 2 4 0
Second quality	3 5 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 4

Lambs 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

Bucking calves, 17s. to 23s; Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 24s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 23.

About average time-of-year supplies of meat are on offer in these markets, but their general quality is by no means first-rate. The trade generally is firm, and prices are fully supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	3 8 to 4 4
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 0 3 2
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	3 4 3 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 4	Prime ditto	3 10 4 6
Large pork	3 0 3 6	Veal	3 4 4 2

Lambs, 4s 4d to 6s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, August 24.

TEA.—The market is very quiet, but prices are firm; both buyers and sellers are awaiting further particulars from China by the Overland Mail.

SUGAR.—There has been only a moderate business done. A small quantity is announced for public sale during the week, and prices are steady for the better qualities; other descriptions are slightly in favour of purchasers. In the refined market business has been inactive at about previous rates.

COFFEE.—For plantation Ceylon of good quality there is a fair demand, and prices are steady; a small quantity is announced for public competition during the week, and prices are expected to rule firm.

RICE.—The market is rather firmer; there has been a steady inquiry for the better qualities, but only a moderate business has been done, at about previous quotations.

POTATOES. BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, August 23.—Our markets continue to be somewhat heavily supplied with most kinds of potatoes, the general quality of which is good. Rather a large business is doing, as follows: Regents, 80s to 100s, Shaws 60s to 80s, and inferior 40s to 50s per ton. No foreign potatoes came to hand last week. The reports representing the crop are very favourable.

PROVISIONS. Monday, August 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 18,350 firkins butter and 1,413 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 6,768 casks butter and 793 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was but a limited business transacted last week, the dealers only purchasing for immediate use, and in some instances prices declined 1s to 2s per cwt; but holders generally were firm, influenced by the high prices paying in Ireland. The quality of the foreign being very inferior, it met a slow sale. The bacon market ruled very flat, and prices further declined 1s to 2s without causing any improvement in the demand.

COVENT GARDEN. Saturday, August 21.—Trade continues brisk. Plums still arrive from France; and importation of West India pines continue to be received. Apricots are plentiful, but rather small in size. Ripe pears and apples may now be obtained. Barcelona nuts fetch 30s per bushel; new Brazil, 16s do; Spanish, 14s do; almonds,

24s; walnuts, kilndried, 20s do. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Peas are now scarce. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beans. New potatoes are largely supplied, and green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS. Monday, August 23.—The improvement in the plantations which we noticed in our last report has been steadily progressing, and the duty has consequently advanced to 250,000l., and in one instance has been backed as high as 260,000l. The market has been supplied with three pockets of the new growth; i.e., two pockets of Kent, which realised 168s and 169s, and one pocket of Sussex, which realised 112s. The demand for 1855's has been well supported, but in other descriptions we have little doing.

WOOL. Monday, August 23.—There is a moderate business doing in fine home-grown wools, and prices are fully supported. In long wools very little is passing; nevertheless the quotations rule about stationary. The supply on offer is seasonably large; but we understand that large buyers are shortly expected from Belgium.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR. Saturday, August 21.—Since our last report, the transactions in flax have been only moderate, yet prices are tolerably firm. Hemp sells slowly, at £28 15s to £29 per ton for Petersburg clean. Jute sells briskly, at fully previous quotations; and the value of coir goods is well supported.

OILS. Monday, August 23.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 33s 6d to 33s 9d per cwt on the spot. Rape is firm, at fully the late improvement in value. Cocoa-nut moves off slowly at 35s to 38s. Fine palm is quoted at 38s; olive (Gallipoli) £46; fine sperm, £88 to £89; pale Seal, £39; other sorts, £34 to £38; Cod, £34 10s to £35; and pale southern, £37. Turpentine is a shade lower.

TALLOW. Monday, August 23.—The amount of business doing in our market to-day is only moderate; nevertheless prices are well supported. F.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 48s 9d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 7d per 8lbs.

COALS. Monday, August 23.—Market heavy at last day's prices. Stewart's, 17s; Hetton's, 17s; J. Hetton's, 16s 9d; Eden, 15s 6d; Wylam, 14s; Hartley's, 15s; Hugh Hall, 15s 3d; Tanfield, 13s 3d; Bell's, 15s; Lambton's, 10s 6d; Northumberland, 14s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 102; left from last day, 8; total, 105.

Advertisements.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

BEST COALS, 23s. GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconals at 22s. per ton, for cash. Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 23s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 22s.; Silketon, first class, 21s.; second class, 20s.; third class, 19s.; Clay Cross, first class, 19s.; second class, 17s.; Barnsley, 17s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

S. J. GILLESPIE'S HAIR RESUSCITATOR has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed as a perfect cure for acute baldness and impoverished hair.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that, having lost nearly the whole of a good head of hair, it was perfectly restored by using your Resuscitator.—I am, yours truly, WILLIAM ADAMS."

Inventor and Proprietor, S. J. GILLESPIE, 161, Tottenham Court Road, W. (near Shoobred's), London. Price 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., duty included. Original testimonials from Members of the College of Surgeons, and others, for inspection.

DEAFNESS.—"We hear, upon most credible authority, that Mr. JAMES RACKHAM, Operative Chemist, Norwich—the INVENTOR of the CELEBRATED LINT for the cure of Piles—has discovered an unfailing remedy for ALL CASES of DEAFNESS, except from actual malformation. This is truly a most important event. So confident is the Proprietor of its efficacy, that he guarantees to send fresh supplies, if required, free of postage or any other extra charge whatever. The price is 10s. 6d., and under such conditions we should not hesitate applying immediately to him."—Crisp's Monthly Magazine.

Sent free for Stamps or Post-office Order, payable as above.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. Price 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

"BAD BLOOD and ILL HEALTH."

are best remedied by Dr. ZADD JEBB'S SARSAPARILLA, DANDELION, CHAMOMILE, and QUININE PILLS. Pure blood gives life, health, and vigour, bad blood brings on illness in all its varieties.

The discoveries in Medical Science enabled Dr. Zadd Jebb to combine the above vegetable drugs in such a manner that the properties of one do not destroy those of the other, and this discovery is only known to the executors of Dr. Zadd Jebb.

These pills are admitted by medical men to be the safest remedy for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Skin Diseases, Blisters, Pimples, Headache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Gravel, Stone, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Disease, Pains in the Limbs, and for Poor Health. They purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, and revive the system by reorganising the vital tissue. The public must protect themselves by asking for Zadd Jebb's Pills, as they are the only pills answering to this advertisement. If not obtainable, boxes are sent free by post on receipt of stamps, addressed to Z. JEBB, 10, Hungerford-street, London, price 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

London Agents: Messrs. Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Harvey and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sauger, 160, Oxford-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; and Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—

Price 1s. 1/2d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH

RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49, 832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47, 121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48, 314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 18, 216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure No. 34, 210. Dr. Shorland, of dropsy and debility.—Cure No. 36, 212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits.—Cure No. 42, 116. Major Edie, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength.—Cure No. 36, 418. Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings.—Cure No. 26, 418. Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility.—Cure No. 39, 628. Dr. Wurizer, of consumption.—Cure No. 32, 880. William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, at 1s. 1/2d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.; Super refined quality, 10lb., 35s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, 182, Piccadilly; Abbas, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 330 and 451, Strand; also at 49 and 60, Bishopsgate-street; and 4, Cheapside; and through all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fever is deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.

Dr. Holyland, of the Soutari Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wetherpoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

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OLD Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSA-PARILLA, the great purifier of the blood and general juices of the system. It effects the most salutary changes in disease, cures scrofula, all scorbutic disorders, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, and all eruptions of the skin, in short it removes every impurity of the blood. Half-pint, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s.; small quarts, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s.

THE SARSA-PARILLA PILLS.

They cleanse the stomach and bowels of all viscid humours, and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, remove all long-standing diseases of the blood. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

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Invaluable for scalds, burns, bruises, hurts, old sores, and a certain cure for ringworm. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Counterfeit! Beware!—Purchasers are requested to notice that the wrappers and labels bear the signature of "DEAN STEEL and Co.'s, late POMEROY ANDREWS," without which none is genuine.

Wholesale Warehouse removed from the Strand to 131, Fleet-street, London.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. ROBERTS'S celebrated OINTMENT, called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULE ANTISCORPHULÆ.

confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barnicott, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and Colonies. Observe!—No medicine sold under the above name can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—CHARLES WATSON, M.D. (Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Correspondent Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, and Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary), 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of Six Stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

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RUPTURES.

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"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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FINE HEAD OF HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. **GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED** by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinutrium, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smelt horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

PRATT'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE

CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., recommended by the most eminent physicians and surgeons as the best remedy for varicose veins, weak knees, ankles, &c., also a light stocking for summer wear, very efficient. Price 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d. thread; 9s., 13s., 16s. silk each.—Pratt, Surgical Instrument Maker, 420, Oxford-street, twenty doors from Tottenham-court-road.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Dr. WATERS, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, guarantees to cure deafness in one examination, by a safe and painless treatment unknown in this country. One thousand cures can be referred to. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four daily. A book, this day published, for country patients to cure themselves, sent to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing eight postage stamps.

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"To Mr. Woodcock."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 3s., or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

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TEETH!

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

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DIVISION OF PROFITS.

POLICIES MUST BE EFFECTED IN 1858 TO SHARE IN THE NEXT
DIVISION OF PROFITS.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

47 and 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON, E.C.

At the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, March 18th, 1858, at the Chief Offices, the Report was unanimously adopted.

EXTRACTS.

1. It has hitherto been usual for Life Assurance Companies to make their first division of profit at the end of five, seven, or ten years. The success of the BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY justifies this step at the end of the third year.

2. 3,196 policy-holders have had Policies granted, assuring 507,060*l.* The yearly average of new business has thus amounted to 1,065 new policies, assuring 169,020*l.*

3. The Annual Income of the Company from all sources estimated for the year 1858 at 18,000*l.*

4. The total payments of deaths has been only 2,813*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The sum paid has in some cases rescued families from destitution, and in all afforded most seasonable relief.

5. The mortality experienced is only one-third of that provided for by the rates of the Company's premiums, and has been more than covered by the premiums received on Policies which have terminated.

6. It will be seen by the result of the valuation of the Company's affairs, that after providing for all benefits granted under the Company's Policies, and after reserving an adequate portion of the future premiums to cover future expenses of management, there remains a surplus of 5,191*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, of which 5,091*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, arising from participating business, belongs to the mutual Policy-holders, and 100*l.* arising from the non-participating business belongs to the Shareholders.

7. It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 1*l.* per cent. per annum be declared on all Policies for the whole of life dated on or before December 31st, 1855, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Those participating Policies not entitled to participate in this division, and being entitled to participate in the next division of profits, will then take their profits from the date of entry.

8. The growth of the Company's business having necessitated increased accommodation, and the adjoining house having been offered to the Company on eligible terms, it has been judged advisable to extend the Company's Premises by this means, rather than to seek larger Premises elsewhere, and thus relinquish so commanding a situation.

9. The lives assured have been selected with care, and a high rate of longevity may be expected.

10. The Mortgage Securities of the Company are upon house property of adequate value, and the deeds have been examined by the Auditors.

11. Illustration to show the effect of the Division of Profits:—

"A young man entering the Company at twenty-one, and his policy having been three years in force on December 31, 1857, would have paid into the Society 58*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for 1,000*l.* policy,—the reversionary bonus upon which would amount to 45*l.*, or to seventy-seven per cent. of the entire premiums."

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE A SUM OF MONEY AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

Age	To ASSURE £100	To ASSURE £250	To ASSURE £500	To ASSURE £1,000
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40	3 6 0	8 4 10	16 9 8	32 19 4
50	4 14 2	11 15 6	23 10 11	47 1 10

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